

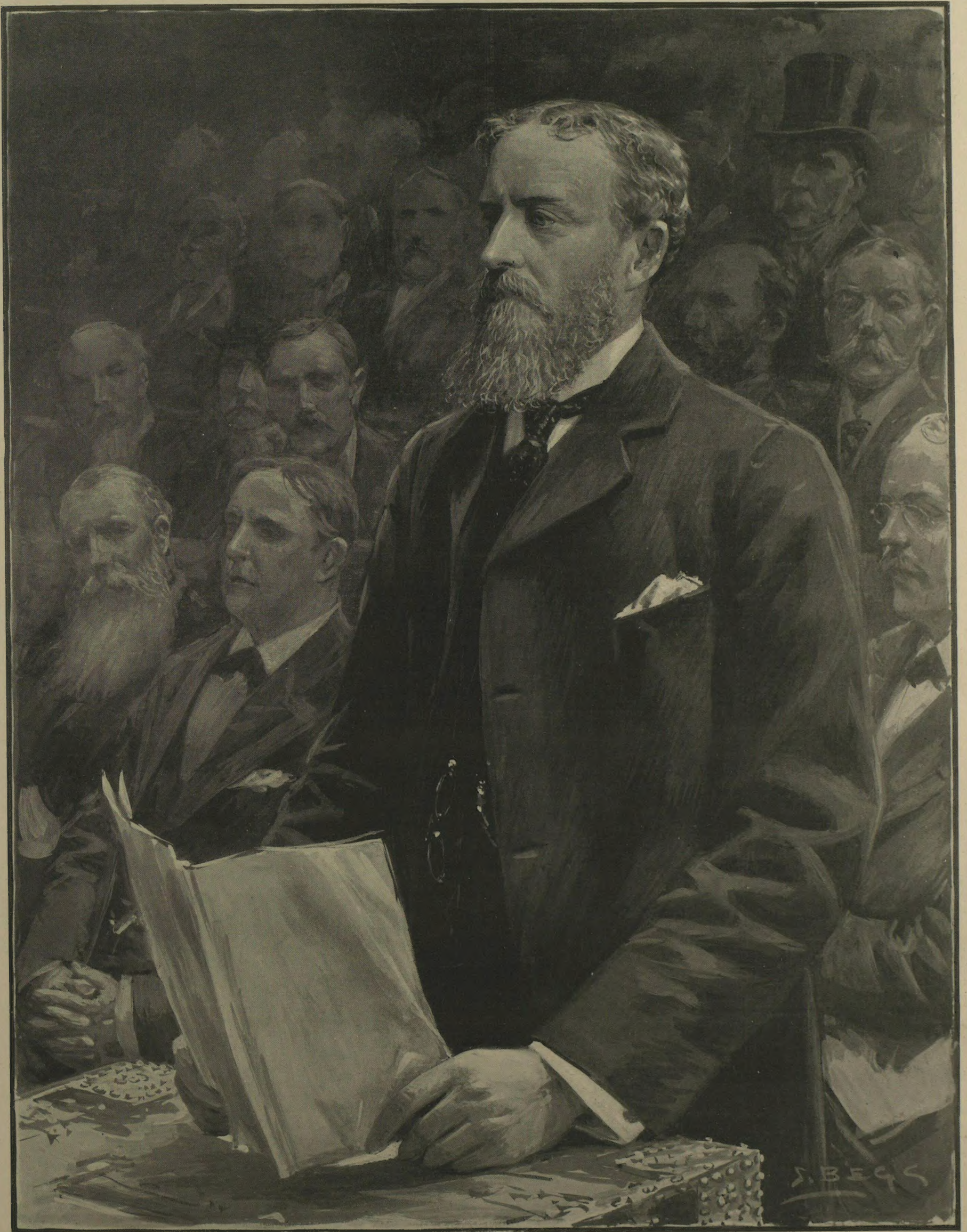
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902.

SIXPENCE.



THE BUDGET OF 1902: SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH INTRODUCING HIS FINANCIAL PROPOSALS, APRIL 14.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

"No doubt the death duties, the reform and extension of which we owe to the right hon. gentleman (Sir W. Harcourt), as I have always acknowledged, may be a useful lifebuoy to a Chancellor of the Exchequer in time of difficulty, yet the real ship which bears the Chancellor of the Exchequer and this country over a stormy ocean is not the death duties, but the Income Tax."—EXTRACT FROM SPEECH.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

A correspondent reminds me that it is useless to expect all the critics of Cecil Rhodes to feel abashed by the revelation of character in his will. There is a kind of detraction which becomes humorous by sheer perversity. I know a man, by no means lacking in perception, who says that if he had read the will without any knowledge of the writer, he would have formed the absolutely unbiassed judgment that there was nothing in it to admire. It struck him as stupendous vulgarity. To leave a hundred thousand pounds to one's old college is vulgar. To endow a hundred and sixty scholarships at Oxford is also vulgar. It is vulgar to rank moral qualities among the conditions of such scholarships. It is especially vulgar to seek means of ensuring that the heirs of one's estate shall always be among the workers, and not among the drones. The drollest part of this criticism is the assumption of impartiality, the assurance that if the testator had not been the iniquitous Rhodes, but some unheard-of millionaire out of Australian wilds, the moralist with the finely balanced mind and the exquisite taste would have held just the same opinion.

Then there are the unconscious humorists who tell you there is no merit in "posthumous generosity." A rich man can do nothing with his wealth when he is dead, so why should he not endow education on a gigantic scale? When he comes to make his will, this is just the sort of idle fancy that naturally occurs to him. He says to himself, "These millions will be no use to me, so I will leave two or three of them to great public objects, so that all writers of leading articles may drop their flowery tributes on my tomb." Then how is it that the tombs of millionaires are seldom decorated in this style? If "posthumous generosity" is so easy, why do we see so little of it? Had Mr. Rhodes given away his money in his lifetime, the unconscious humorists would have said: "Look at this unscrupulous man! He is corrupting the public mind simply to further his schemes of personal domination. By endowing these scholarships he wants to multiply his adherents in the Colonies, in America, even in Germany. Real generosity, real devotion to the cause of education, would have shown itself in testamentary bequests, which could take effect only when the donor was far beyond the sphere of ambition and vanity. But how can you expect such true nobility of soul from a man like Rhodes?"

He was a dreamer, and some of his dreams seem a little fantastic. He looked forward to the federation of the Anglo-Saxon race, with a Federal Parliament to sit five years in London and five in Washington. He thought this might be brought about by a secret society of millionaires, modelled on the great organisation founded by Ignatius Loyola. This does not mean that Rhodes was a Jesuit, though I am waiting for the unconscious humorist who will find that mare's nest sooner or later. But a secret society of millionaires, working with the energy and discipline of a Loyola towards the Parliament of man, the federation of the world, or, at least, of that part which speaks the English tongue, is a trifle romantic. You expect to find it in a novel: a brotherhood of seven multimillionaires, seven being a good mystical number, all presenting to the world the usual selfishness associated by tradition with their class, but all secretly animated by a fervent devotion to the interests of the human race, or, rather, our section of it. Rhodes may have had a prophetic vision of the millionaire of the future. The world may eventually evolve not merely one plutocrat who is an idealist, but seven brethren of bullion ("The Brotherhood of Bullion" would be not a bad title for that novel!), more disinterested than Disraeli's Sidonia, who certainly had no ambition to federate the world, more zealous than the cosmopolitan magnates of finance who seem to be in no hurry to help the Jews back to Palestine.

Nothing is impossible to evolution. Mr. Wells foresees a time, infinitely remote, when man shall emerge from the vesture of humanity, and in some transcendental state be indifferent to the extinction of the sun. Long before we reach that consummation, millionaires may be federated by philanthropy. But I have a suspicion that when Cecil Rhodes penned that remarkable letter to Mr. Stead, he had a peculiarly luminous twinkle in his eye. He may have said, "This is just the sort of project that my friend Stead will take with immense gravity. I will provide him with another mission: to found a Secret Order of Millionaires, with himself as its Ignatius Loyola." The genial author of "Hell Let Loose" has had too many things on his mind; he has not been able to concentrate it on the quest of the seven mystical bullionists. But he must find much refreshment in the thought that the Loyola is ready and willing. He might even propose to expand the scheme by taking over "the Society," and diverting its energies and its machinery to this new enterprise.

Rhodes had imagination, and imagination is a fine quality in a statesman even when it strays into a little extravagance. Some of the people who had so ill an opinion of him seem unable to imagine any good thing coming out of English administration of alien races. They should read an article by Mr. Sydney Brooks in the American *Forum* on the development of the Malay States under a British protectorate. But they will not read it, for it suggests a contrast to the ineffectual struggle of the Dutch for thirty years to conquer the Acheenese in Sumatra. Nor will they pay much attention to the latest report of our administration in Egypt, with its proofs of growing revenue, growing efficiency, and tranquillity in the Soudan, where of yore the Mahdi was "struggling to be free" by butchering all who disagreed with him. For the moment German culture, as represented by the *Kreuz Zeitung*, is too much absorbed in the spectacle of "British incapacity, injustice, and barbarity" in South Africa to note that we have extinguished barbarity in another quarter of the African continent. This shows that we have no sense of logic. I have been reading an ingenious pamphleteer who is much troubled by our illogical character. It would have been more "consistent," he says, to massacre the Boer families instead of paying £180,000 a month to feed and shelter them. Consistency, you see, demanded that a policy of annexation should be executed by massacre, and our neglect of this great principle distresses the pamphleteer sorely. It needed only the fall of the death-rate in the concentration camps to complete the damning indictment of our eccentricity.

I have received a copy of a memorial presented by the local authorities of Shetland to the First Lord of the Treasury. It points out, not for the first time, that the postal service between Shetland and the south is inadequate. The Post Office, with a surplus of about four millions, cannot afford to give the inhabitants of Shetland direct and daily communication with Aberdeen, and pleads that there are not enough letters and parcels to justify an increased outlay. So the Shetland hosiery, which is famous, is cramped because it sometimes takes longer to send an order from London to Lerwick than to send to Constantinople. And the Shetland herrings, also famous, cannot get a fair price in the Aberdeen market because there is no daily steamer to take them there. The Shetland authorities maintain that facility of transit is the best stimulus to trade. Upon this simple principle of economics is built the whole of our industrial prosperity; but the Post Office wants to see the trade increase before giving it the stimulus. As a departmental attitude, this is consistent with tradition; but it does not help the spread of hosiery and herrings. My sympathies go out to Shetland. Would they were passengers that could raise the revenue! Alack! I have never had the energy to travel even to Aberdeen, which I know to be the cradle of genius, as well as a great herring-market. But when I do visit Aberdeen, I shall hope to watch the daily steamer come in from Shetland, as I stand upon the quay, softly whistling "Caller Herrin'."

But I have been in Glasgow, and take a respectful interest in its affairs. When I heard that the licensing magistrates were resolved to prohibit the employment of barmaids, I reflected that such a step would naturally be accompanied by some measure for providing those young women with another and more estimable occupation. When people are thrown out of work by the operation of an economic law, no responsibility falls upon local authorities. But for local authorities to take away from the barmaid her means of livelihood on the plea of social reform, and leave her to shift for subsistence as best she can, is surely a policy to which no social reformers should subscribe. And yet I do not find that the matter is viewed in this light by the Glasgow bailies. They regard the barmaid pretty much as they regarded Lord Leighton's "Psyche" when she figured in the window of the Glasgow print-seller. "Take her away!" cried the virtuous bailies. No particular harm was done to *Psyche*; but what will become of the barmaids?

In Glasgow there is a fine spirit of municipal trading. The city manages its own tramways, for example, on the principle of collectivism harmlessly applied. In London, where we are not so apt at these things, the success of Glasgow is always held up to our emulation. Now why should not the bailies start a model canteen, and put the barmaids in it? The Municipal Barmaid would at once be hailed as a social queen, and surrounded by a halo of respectful homage. Besides, the bailies would always be on the spot to check the impertinent advances of too reckless youth. You may be sure that after this innovation no girl in Glasgow would consent to be a barmaid except in the municipal service. Acute observers have often remarked the barmaid's innate capacity for freezing dignity. You may often note it at a railway-station, surmounting a monument of stale buns. Think of its development under the fostering care of the Glasgow bailies!

PARLIAMENT.

The Budget promises to be a serious rival to the Education Bill in the animation of debate. Sir Michael Hicks Beach announced an estimated deficit of £45,500,000, counting prospective charges for the war. He said he had "hopes" of a happy issue to the peace conferences, but it would be imprudent to rely on them in any statement of the national finance. He proposed another penny on the income-tax, making it fifteenpence, twopence stamp duty instead of a penny on cheques and dividend warrants, and a duty of threepence per cwt. on all imported corn and grain, with a correlative duty of fivepence per cwt. on flour and meal. The new taxation would produce rather more than five millions, and the rest of the deficit would be met by loan. Tobacco, beer, wine, and spirits had all yielded less than he expected, and it was useless to put fresh imposts on them. The corn duty was in no sense protective. It was a renewal of the registration duty retained by Peel and Gladstone after the abolition of the Corn Laws, and the definite adoption of Free Trade. It continued from 1846 to 1869. Mr. Gladstone remodelled it in 1864, regarding it as purely a tax for revenue, which did not affect the food of the people. Mr. Lowe abolished it, and Mr. Sydney Buxton denounced the abolition as "a reckless act," which threw away nearly a million. Sir Michael congratulated the income-tax payers on their patience, and promised that when taxation could be reduced they should be the first to benefit. He held out a prospect of relief from the mineral wealth of the Transvaal, and believed that in a short time sources of revenue in that colony would relieve our burdens to the extent of thirty millions.

Sir William Harcourt condemned the Budget in severe terms. He said that the Transvaal was worthless, that Lord Milner knew nothing about it, and that nothing was to be gained by "spending money, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had suggested, on the resettlement of the population." The new corn duty was naked Protection, defended by elementary fallacies. Mr. Chaplin, Mr. James Lowther, and Sir Howard Vincent strongly supported the duty, and Mr. Robson said that the Liberal party would protest to the last against this attack on the bare subsistence of the very poor. Mr. Redmond thought that as three fourths of the Irish people disapproved the war, they ought not to be asked to pay for it. Sir Michael Hicks Beach said that when the price of bread was raised, the corn duty would be open to criticism, but he declared that this could not happen. The Budget resolutions were adopted.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE END OF A STORY," AT WYNDHAM'S.

Among those who watched at Wyndham's the first production of "The End of a Story" some boldly maintained that the name of the author, Mr. J. Dudley Morgan, was a pseudonym of Miss Marie Corelli. Certainly Mr. Morgan has flattered that lady by making his heroine a (naïve) young novelist who lives at Stratford-on-Avon; certainly he has caught the Corellian trick of pretentious platitude. But Miss Corelli can always keep her flamboyant characters at emotional fever-heat, can always give melodramatic force to a sensational theme. Now, there is nothing vehement, rather something deplorably lethargic, about Mr. Morgan's play. His story is cheap enough—for a penny novelette—but it is developed with most exasperating and undramatic slowness; it is smothered in tedious and unnecessary chatter. Its central figure is a man of fifty, who may not marry happily because cursed with a runaway wife, and who marvellously discovers an unsuspected daughter in a girl-writer to whom a *protégé* of his is attached. To confirm the customary stage evidences of photographs; lockets, etc., this father *malgré lui* confronts his profligate spouse, and there results a protracted, unexciting duologue which is only rendered effective by the consummate acting of Mr. Wyndham and Mrs. Bernard Beere. Of course, the wicked mother must commit suicide. Has not Sardou ordained the solution in "Odette"? Can Miss May Congdon's pretty author otherwise qualify as wife of a future peer? Or Mr. Wyndham's man of fifty otherwise pair off with Miss Mary Moore's coquettish Lady Barbara? There, at any rate, are the conventional materials.

"THE LITTLE FRENCH MILLINER," AT THE AVENUE.

The new French farce at the Avenue Theatre, like the new drama of Drury Lane, will owe its success to a device of stage-mechanism, but whereas the chariot-race of "Ben-Hur" is picturesquely impressive, the transformation scene of "The Little French Milliner" is uproariously amusing. The adapter of "Coralie et Cie." has toned down the improprieties of Messrs. Hennequin and Valabrégue's inevitable imbroglio of interrupted assignments, but he has preserved their original notion of placing this theatrical paper-chase in a reprehensible ladies' club which, by the mere pressure of a button, immediately assumes the innocent aspect of a milliner's fitting-room. The (mechanical) fun, however, of the play does not depend upon this episode alone, but is well sustained by many quaint subsidiary figures and a highly complicated intrigue. Quite the cleverest feature of the representation is Mr. Robb Harwood's portrait of a modern Mr. Mantalini; but Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. Clarence Blakeston, Miss Ruth Benson, Miss Hilda Trevelyan, and (in the title-role) Miss Kate Phillips set an admirable example to comrades who need a portion of their vivacity.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE HIPPODROME.

The Hippodrome still offers perhaps the most varied of all London's variety entertainments, and two such "turns" as the wonderful improvisations of Mr. Mendel, the blind pianist, and the perilous seventy-foot dive of Mr. Eddie Gifford, the one-legged cyclist (a pretty quaint contrast these), are sufficiently sensational of themselves to account for this house's well-packed audiences. But the Hippodrome can also boast a full company of acrobats, midgets, clowns, and crack pistol-shots.

MUSIC.

M. Michel de Sicard, the Russian violinist, gave his second violin recital at the St. James's Hall on the afternoon of April 9. He began his programme with a duet for the violin and pianoforte by César Franck, a sonata in A major. The pianoforte part was played by Mr. Percival Garratt. M. César Franck's work is too seldom heard on concert platforms, and is very interesting and worthy of production. M. de Sicard seems recently to have gained immeasurably in emotional expression, and this, together with his always admirable technique, makes his recitals of interest. His work is very highly finished and conscientious. As solos he played the unaccompanied gavotte and fugue of Bach and the "Airs Russes" of Wieniawski in the first part, and in the second part the fascinating "Perpetuum Mobile" of Ries, a "Romanze" of Wagner-Wilhelmj, and a "Rhapsodie de l'Ukraine" of M. de Sicard himself.

The Stock Exchange must be warmly congratulated on its orchestral and choral concert, the fifty-first subscription concert of the series, given on the evening of April 9. It really was an excellent concert, and the orchestra, under the energetic and artistic conductorship of Mr. Arthur Payne (the leading violinist of Mr. Newman's Queen's Hall orchestra), has immensely improved. Its phrasing was better even than in the concert given last year, and its lights and shades and appreciation of time far more delicate and responsive. The programme was an ambitious one, but was justified by the smoothness of execution shown in its performance. The concert started with the orchestra giving the No. 4 Symphony in D minor of Schumann. It is considered one of the finest orchestral works written since the death of Beethoven. The next orchestral work was the concerto of M. Saint-Saëns, No. 2 in G minor, with the solo pianoforte part played by Miss Vera Margolies.

It is good news that a new English opera is most probably to be introduced in the Royal Opera season, composed by Mr. Herbert Bunning, entitled "La Princesse Osra." Mr. Herbert Bunning has already won his spurs as the composer of "A Village Suite," produced by Mr. Manns at the Saturday Crystal Palace Concerts. Mr. Maurice Beringer is responsible for the libretto, which is founded on the novel of Anthony Hope, "The Heart of Princess Osra." To interpret this opera, which, sad to say, will be sung in French, two new singers will be requisitioned—M. A. Maréchal, of Opéra Comique fame, and Mlle. Garden, an American soprano.

THE RHODES MEMORIAL SERVICE
AT ST. PAUL'S.

At half-past two o'clock on April 10, at the moment when Cecil Rhodes was laid to rest in his lonely tomb among the Matoppo Hills, a memorial service of remarkable grandeur was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. Long before two o'clock a vast concourse of people had assembled at the west entrance, and at that hour a large crowd had to turn away disappointed, on the posting of a placard with the words, "Church full." Among the congregation, the King was represented by General Godfrey Clerk, the Queen by Lord de Grey, and the Prince of Wales by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir W. Carrington. The Agents-General of the Colonies and the foreign Ambassadors were also present. Oxford was represented by the Vice-Chancellor; while Oriel College sent as its representatives its Dean (the Rev. F. H. Hall) and Mr. C. L. Shadwell. As it happens, the present Vice-Chancellor of Mr. Rhodes's University is also the Provost of his old college. How completely the throng typified our national life was proved by the presence of men of such widely divergent interests as Mr. Alfred Beit, General Booth, and Mr. Stead. Under the dome was stationed the band of the Coldstream Guards, led by Mr. Mackenzie Rogan, the drums and tympana being reinforced to the full strength of sixteen by members of the 1st Grenadier Guards. Before the service began, the band played with marvellous effect a funeral march entitled "Regrets," by an anonymous composer, Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam," and the "Trauermarsch" from the "Götterdämmerung." At the close of the "Trauermarsch" Dean Gregory and the other Cathedral clergy moved to their places in the stalls, and the service proceeded. The Lord's Prayer and responses were followed by Gosse's "Magnificat." The 96th Psalm, set by Hervey, and the "De Profundis" of Bexfield followed. The lesson was read by the Dean, and Mendelssohn's anthem, "Happy and blessed are those who have endured," was then sung. The hymn, "Forward be our watchword," to Gadsby's setting, was joined in by many of the congregation, and while all the huge concourse stood, the impressive ceremony came to an end with the Dead March in "Saul," performed with wonderful feeling and grandeur by the Guards.

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THE CORONATION NAVAL REVIEW. The ss. *Argonaut*, *Vancouver*, and *Empress Queen* being now full, Dr. Lunn has chartered the ss. *Pretoria*, 13,000 tons, of the Hamburg-American Line, a larger vessel than any which have yet attended any Naval Review as a pleasure steamer, and the ss. *La Gascogne*, 7395 tons, from the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

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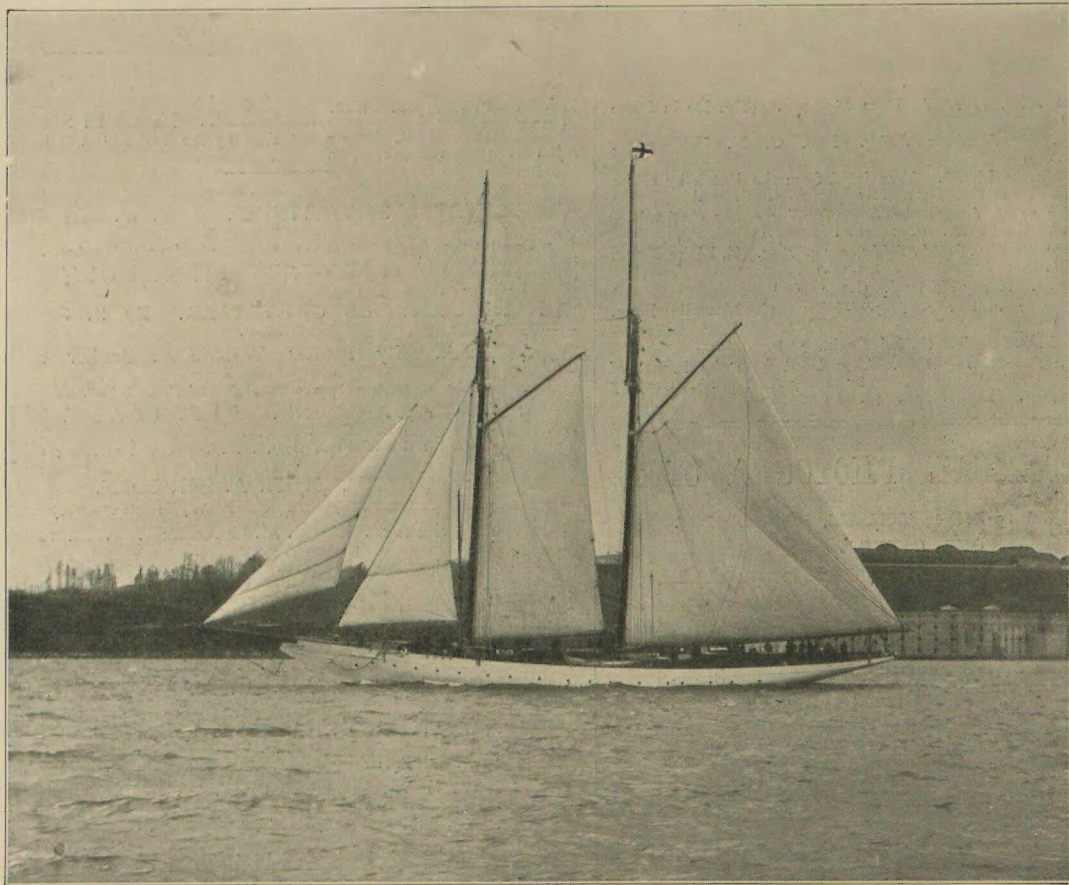
EARLSWOOD ASYLUM.

"We plead for those who cannot plead for themselves."
This national institution is indebted to its backers to the extent of £7000, and immediate additional aid is earnestly requested.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM.

Fulfills a public necessity, and any hampering of its good work through want of funds would be a NATIONAL CALAMITY. In EARLSWOOD each patient is the centre of happiness and cheerfulness, but in his own home a source of pain and anxiety.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be thankfully received by the Secretary, H. HOWARD, 36, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.



THE "METEOR," BOUND FOR SOUTHAMPTON, PASSING FORT WADSWORTH.



THE "METEOR" STRUCK BY A SQUALL ON HER TRIAL-TRIP.

THE FIRST VOYAGES OF THE KAISER'S NEW YACHT, "METEOR II.," AT NEW YORK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. BURTON, NEW YORK.

THE KAISER'S NEW YACHT.

On March 31 the German Emperor's new yacht *Meteor*, which was christened by Miss Alice Roosevelt in the presence of Prince Henry of Prussia, was taken out for her trial-spin at New York. The start was scarcely propitious, for, as the vessel was leaving her berth at Shooter's Island, the steering-gear of the tug suddenly broke down, and the *Meteor* was left helpless. As she was at the time making considerable headway, it was impossible to

arrest her before she came in collision with a pier in the basin. The damage was slight, and the yacht at once proceeded on her trip. In a wind which had veered from a brisk north-easter, she sailed round the bay for about an hour, making good headway, and in the opinion of experts she seemed to promise well for speed. A considerable test of her seaworthiness was unexpectedly obtained by a sudden squall which struck her as she was heading up through the narrows and heeled her over until the starboard rail was awash and her under-body

stood well above the water on the port side. Sustaining the full force of the breeze, the *Meteor* raced along at tremendous speed while the squall lasted, and when her sailing-master was sufficiently satisfied of her power to stand pressure, he took in the jib-staysail. The yacht was at length brought to anchor off Tompkinsville, and she afterwards returned to Staten Island, whence, rigged as a two-master, she started on April 1 for her voyage to Germany. The *Meteor* proceeds by way of Southampton, where she was expected about the 16th.

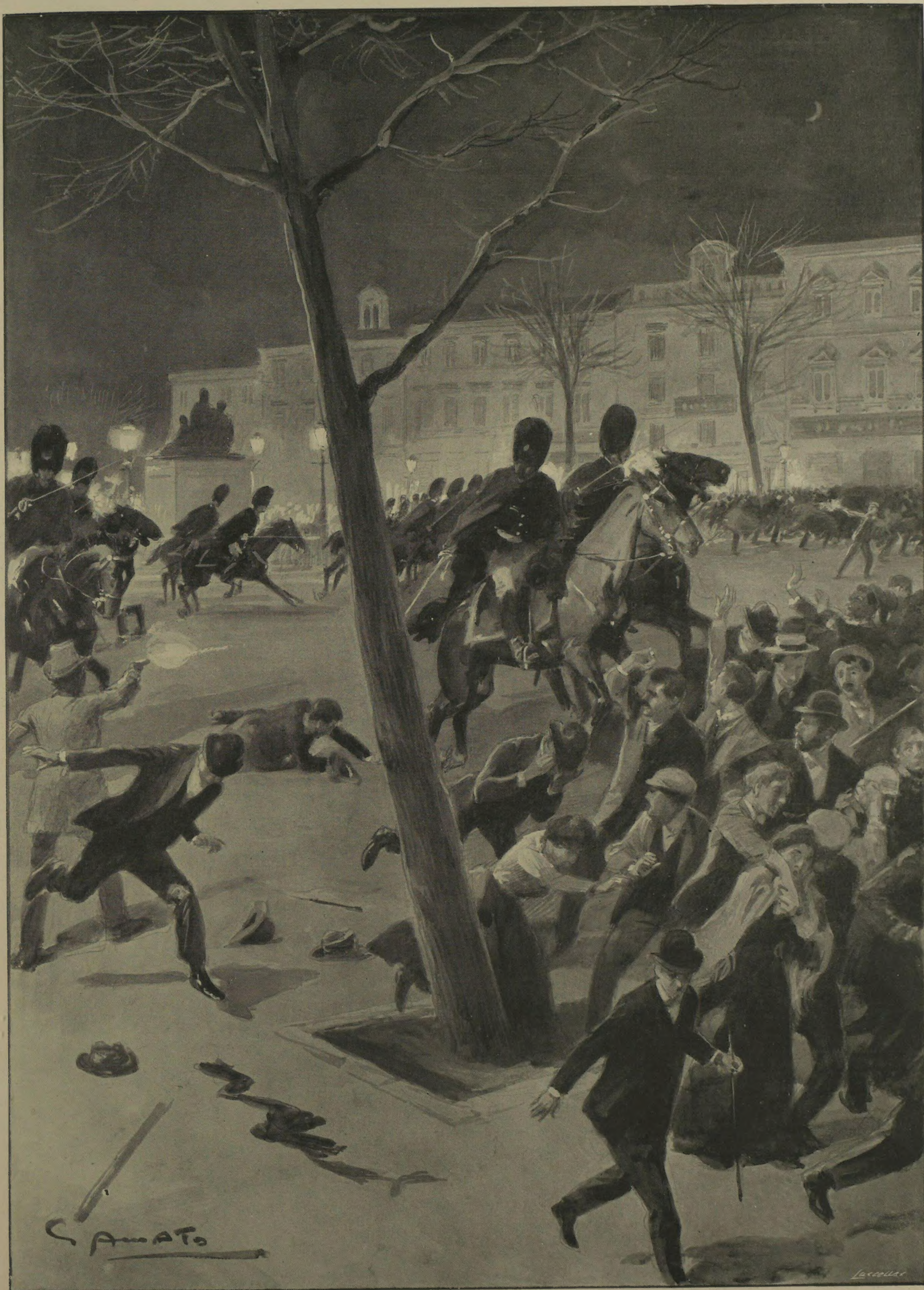


THE RIOTS IN BRUSSELS: RIOTERS FIRING REVOLVERS AT THE TROOPS AND POLICE NEAR THE EGLISE DE LA CHAPELLE, IN THE RUE D'ACCOLAY.

DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT FROM A SKETCH BY M. F. MEUNIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BRUSSELS.

THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE RIOTS IN BRUSSELS.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO FROM A SKETCH BY M. F. MEUNIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BRUSSELS.

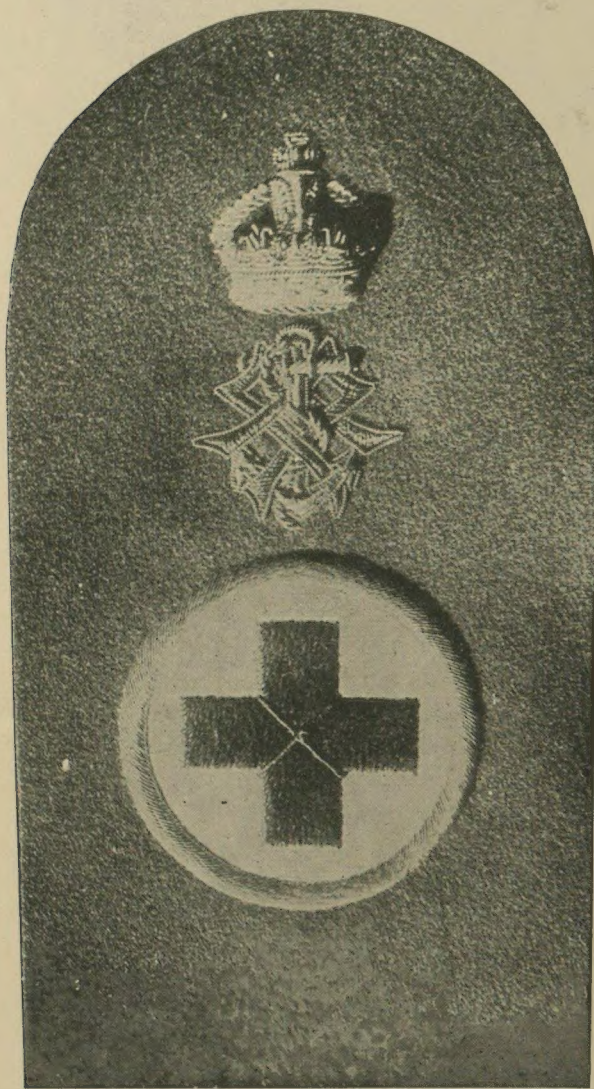


GENDARMES CHARGING THE RIOTERS IN THE PLACE DES GRANDS SABLONS.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE END OF THE KING'S CRUISE.

On April 9 at six o'clock in the morning the King left the Scilly Isles, and after a run of four hours the *Victoria* and *Albert* arrived in Mount's Bay and cast anchor between Penzance and St. Michael's Mount. Lord St. Levan and Major the Hon. E. St. Aubyn immediately put off from the island in a barge rowed by retainers wearing the ancient St. Aubyn livery, the use of which is reserved for high occasions. The livery of St. Michael's Mount bargemen consists of a red coat, a frilled cravat, and a white divided petticoat. The oarsmen number six. On board the yacht Lord St. Levan was received by the King, who announced that he would land during the afternoon and drive through Penzance. It was expected that the King would return with the master of St. Michael's Mount, but the crowd that waited on the quay was for a time disappointed. About half-past four the King, accompanied by the Marquis de Soveral (Portuguese Minister), Lord Mount Edgcumbe, and the members of the suite, went ashore to Marazion in the St. Michael's Mount barge, steered by the Hon. John St. Aubyn. On landing at Marazion the King was met by Lady St. Levan and the Hon. Edward St. Aubyn, who escorted his Majesty to his carriage amid the cheers of the spectators. The party drove to Penzance, where the streets had been decorated, and where the inhabitants accorded the



THE NEW BADGE (1902) FOR QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S NAVAL NURSING SISTERS.

The badge consists of an Imperial crown, a gold anchor, and the Queen's monogram in red, and a red cross on a white ground encircled by a gold ring.

Sovereign a most enthusiastic welcome. After a drive round the limits of the town and through the principal thoroughfares, the King went by water to the romantic castle which crowns St. Michael's Mount, and there took tea. In the early evening the King returned to his yacht, and entertained at dinner Lord St. Levan and his sons.

In beautifully fine weather the King left Penzance on April 10, and sailed to Falmouth, where the yacht anchored in the outer harbour. His Majesty announced that he would not, owing to the shortness of his stay, enter the borough, and as his visit was entirely private, he would not trouble the Mayor to come on board the yacht. The King, however, held a pleasant conversation with the Harbour Master, and accepted from him on behalf of the Mayor and Corporation an album of Falmouth views. In the afternoon the King made an excursion up the Fal to Tregothnan, Lord Falmouth's famous residence. On the following day the yacht proceeded to Cowes, and on the morning of April 12 the King returned quietly to London.

THE BELGIAN RIOTS.

The question of electoral reform, based upon the Socialist demand for universal suffrage, now before the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, has been the cause of a violent agitation culminating in serious disturbances in the capital, Liège and Ghent. The first serious manifestation was a dynamite outrage committed at the National Bank in Brussels, and the resistance became acute on the night of April 8, when the Socialists held a mass meeting at the Maison du Peuple, in Brussels, other meetings being held at the same time at Antwerp, Ghent and Liège, and throughout the



Photo. Symonds.

THE DISASTROUS NAVAL GUN EXPLOSION ON APRIL 14: H.M.S. "MARS," THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

country. On the evening of April 9 a crowd of about a thousand people was charged by the police, armed with bayonets, in the Rue Seutin. Several persons and two policemen were injured, and in a scuffle in the Rue Imperiale a policeman was shot and several others injured. The same night saw similar disturbances and charges by the police with drawn swords at Liège and Ghent. On the following night there was a repetition of the disgraceful scenes in Brussels. There was some sort of organisation on the part of the rioters, who usually began the night's performance by marching from the Maison du Peuple to the Grand Place. There they split up into small sections bent on rowdiness, and paraded the divergent streets chanting revolutionary songs and fighting the police at every favourable opportunity. Later on the evening of the 10th there was a bayonet charge in the Avenue Louise, resulting in some bloodshed, and an attempt on the part of the mob to erect a barricade near the Maison du Peuple was frustrated by several of the police with musketry. The Burgomaster then prohibited processions. On the night of April 12 the disturbances were the worst in the history of the Brussels streets. The passions of the mob had been further inflamed during the afternoon by the arrest of Mr. Vanderwelde, the Socialist leader. The customary meeting at the Maison du Peuple was not held, but later in the day a particularly horrible encounter between the mob and the police took place in the Rue Steenport. Bricks, knives, iron bolts, stones, and vitriol were thrown at the gendarmes, who advanced along the streets levelling their loaded rifles at the open windows and commanding the inhabitants to close them on pain of being shot. At the Rue Notre Seigneur eight shots were fired and three men wounded, one of them falling from a window into a street. The crowd seized

the man, who was plainly dying, and strove to convey him to the Maison du Peuple. This proceeding was opposed by the police, and a frightful struggle took place for possession of the wounded man. At last the gendarmes prevailed, and the sufferer was conveyed to the hospital, but by the time he reached it he was dead. At half-past eleven the mob began to put out the street lamps, and were again charged by the police with bayonets, the casualties numbering ten. As a result of the continued disorder, the Burgomaster called out two thousand men of the Garde Civique, who were on duty the following Sunday evening. Many of the rioters were thoughtless youths armed with pistols, of which thousands had been given away as prizes by a Socialist journal. On the morning of April 14, Belgian industry was paralysed by a general strike ordered by the Socialist wire-pullers.

THE ACCIDENT ON H.M.S. "MARS."

H.M.S. *Mars*, which arrived at Queenstown on April 15, reported the death of two Lieutenants and nine men, and the injury of several others, by the bursting of a 12-in. barbette gun on the previous evening. The vessel, it seems, was off the south coast of Ireland, near Berehaven, at target-practice. The gun at which the unfortunate men were engaged is supposed to have twice missed fire, and finally to have burst at the breech. The two men who were sighting were fearfully mutilated and were blown overboard; the others were either killed at once or died shortly afterwards from their injuries. The officers killed are Lieutenant J. H. S. Bourne, gunnery officer, and Lieutenant T. C. Miller. The *Mars* carries four 12-in. and several smaller guns, and belongs to the Channel Squadron, commanded by Admiral Wilson.



Photo. Abeniacar.

THE BRUSSELS RIOTS: THE MAISON DU PEUPLE, THE CENTRE OF THE AGITATION.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Thomas de Witt Talmage, who died at Washington on April 13, was perhaps the most popular

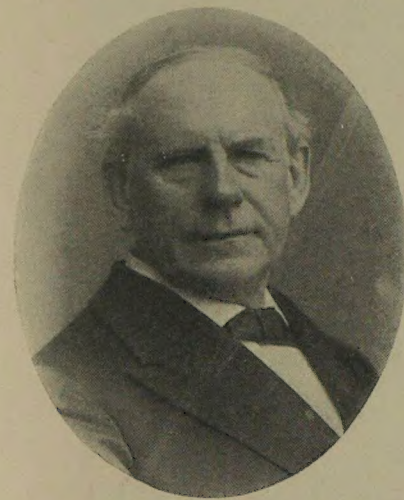


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D.,
Famous American Preacher.

preacher in America. His powers as orator and theologian were never really of the first rank, but his sensational style and florid imagery gained him an enormous public. He was born at Round Brook, New York, on Jan. 7, 1832, and was the son of a farmer. Educated, in part, at the University of the City of New York, he at first studied law, but after three years entered the Reformed Dutch Church Theo-

logical Seminary at New Brunswick to prepare for the ministry. Dr. Talmage was ordained in 1856, and, after holding several small livings, was called to Syracuse, New York, and from there to Philadelphia. He was in the latter place when the Civil War broke out, and he became chaplain to a Pennsylvania Regiment. In 1869 he was appointed Pastor to the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. There his power as a preacher was quickly recognised, and in his second year his congregation built a semicircular church of wood and iron, with a seating capacity for 3400 people. The building, known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle, was enlarged in the following year to hold five hundred more. It was thrice burnt to the ground—in 1872, 1889, and 1894. In addition to attending to his ministry, Dr. Talmage edited various publications. The sale of his sermons was enormous. Both his visits to England were very successful. He was thrice married.

"Colonel" Lynch, the member for Galway, who shows no inclination to face the Speaker, has been figuring as an absentee landlord. His agent sued some poor fisherfolk for rent. "Colonel" Lynch explains that the rent does not go into his pocket. But that circumstance cannot matter much to the tenantry.

Mr. Jasper Tully, M.P., has been sent to prison. This, however, is no grievance. What vexes him is that he was made a first-class misdemeanant. He has declined this grace, and insisted on receiving the ordinary prison diet. If the prison authorities should refuse to supply this, Ireland will be outraged by a new form of coercion.

A curious illustration of the Boer mind is the readiness of prisoners to give information to their captors. They constantly act as guides, and show lively satisfaction when they have helped a British column to surprise a laager. And yet they affirm that if they had not been captured they would never have surrendered.

Captain John Rushworth Jellicoe, C.B., whose appointment as Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy was recently announced, is one of the youngest officers of his rank in the Fleet. He was born on Dec. 5, 1859, and is the son of Captain J. H. Jellicoe, late of the Royal Mail Line. Entering the Navy in 1872, he was promoted to be Captain five years ago. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882, and gained the medal and the Khedive's bronze star. As Commander he narrowly escaped drowning at the sinking of the ill-fated *Victoria* in 1893. The recent troubles in China, where he commanded the Naval Brigade and acted as Chief of the Staff to Sir E. Seymour during the first attempt to relieve the Peking Legations, brought him his next experience in warfare. He was severely wounded at Peitsang. For these services he was created Companion of the Bath. Captain Jellicoe earned three first-class certificates while passing for his Lieutenancy, and a special £80 prize at the Royal Naval College in 1883. He is unmarried.



Photo. Maull and Fox.
CAPTAIN J. R. JELlicoe, C.B., R.N.,
Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy.

The King returned to London on April 12, and took up his residence in Buckingham Palace. On Sunday his Majesty attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, and in the evening received Mr. Chamberlain. On Monday his Royal Highness Dom Miguel, Duke of Braganza, Lord Roberts, Sir Francis Jeune, and Lord Strathcona had audiences. The last named presented his Majesty with an address from the citizens of Montreal, together with a gold medal commemorating the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The King has made his first appearance in the pit of a theatre. He went to Drury Lane to see "Ben-Hur," and it occurred to the management that the pit was the best part of the house for a view of the chariot-race. The King did not sit in the front row, but had a box specially made for him.

At the production in Berlin of the English opera, "Der Wald," composed by a woman—Miss Ethel Smyth—the Royal Opera House was crowded, Sir Frank Lascelles and the members of the Embassy being present at an occasion which marked a triumph not merely of musical talent, but also of feminine diplomacy. The production of "Der Wald" was, in fact, an international event; and London will no doubt have an opportunity of deciding on the merits of a piece which has had the rare fortune to be admired by great musicians. Miss Smyth has, by the way, like her sister, Mrs. Charles Hunter, been a sitter to Mr. Sargent, R.A.

The statue of Queen Victoria which has been erected at Calcutta on the Red Road, facing the south side of Government House, was unveiled by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, on the afternoon of March 19. There was a large



Photo. Kapp, Calcutta.
THE STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA AT CALCUTTA, UNVEILED BY THE VICEROY
OF INDIA, MARCH 19.

gathering of spectators to witness the ceremony, in which the whole of the troops of the Calcutta garrison and a number of local Volunteers took part. An Imperial salute of a hundred and one guns was fired by the 36th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery and the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, alternately. The statue is the work of Mr. George J. Frampton, A.R.A.

M. Sipiaguine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, was fatally shot in the vestibule of the building of the Council of the Empire at one o'clock p.m. on April 15. The assassin, Balschanett, a former student disguised as an aide-de-camp, had been imprisoned under the late Minister's repressive measures.

The prospects of peace have already inspired our Continental censors with the brilliant idea that the cup of our humiliation is full. In Paris it is taken for granted that the Boer leaders have kindly consented to discuss peace; in response to the earnest solicitation of the beaten British. No doubt that is why the British continue to hammer Delarey's commandoes while Delarey himself is quietly conferring with Lord Milner.

Mr. Kruger and his faithful exiles continue to manufacture conditions of peace for the instruction of Paris editors and German professors. By these conditions Boer independence is christened autonomy under British suzerainty, and the Paris editors imagine that suzerainty is all we have any right to expect. The idea that the Boers are to manage their own affairs with an Executive exclusively of their own making is the sort of moonshine that Paris editors revel in.

Mr. Albert Cartwright is aggrieved by martial law in South Africa, and especially by the refusal of the authorities there to let him go to England. The War Office justifies this on the ground that it is undesirable to allow a man of Mr. Cartwright's "anti-British views" to disseminate them in this country.

Mr. Seddon complains rather warmly of the refusal of the War Office to grant any more commissions to Colonial officers. The point raises the larger question whether

the British Army should become an Imperial Army, in which the Colonies would be adequately represented.

Major-General the Earl of Dundonald will shortly leave England to assume command of the Canadian Militia. He is the twelfth Earl, and was born in 1852, the son of the eleventh Earl and Louisa, daughter of the late William A. Mackinnon of Mackinnon, M.P. He was educated at Eton, entered the 2nd Life Guards in 1870, and first saw active service during the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, when he was mentioned in despatches. From 1895 till 1899 he was Colonel Commanding the 2nd Life Guards. In the latter year he was in charge of the mounted troops of the South Natal Field Force, and was present at Colenso, subsequently commanding the 2nd Cavalry Brigade and leading the way into Ladysmith when the siege was raised. He then was engaged in the clearing of Natal with the combined 3rd Mounted Brigade and Naval Volunteer Brigade, and operated with the former in the Transvaal. His present military rank was awarded him in 1900 for distinguished service in the field. Lord Dundonald, who is well known as an inventor as well as a soldier, married Winifred, daughter of Mr. Robert Bamford Hesketh, late 2nd Life Guards. He succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1885.

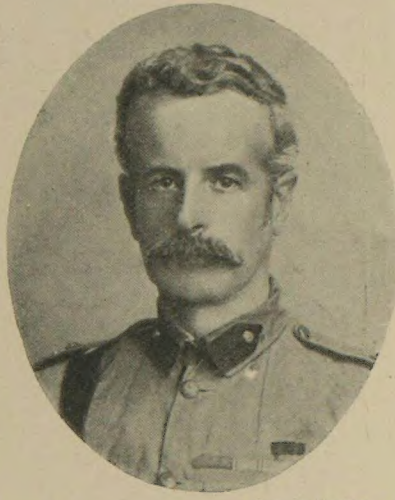


Photo. R. Faulkner.
MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF DUNDONALD,
To Command the Canadian Militia.

The eighty-ninth annual festival of the Orphan Asylum, Watford, will be held in the Victoria Hall, Hotel Cecil, on Wednesday, April 23. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to preside.

The friends of education, not only in London, but throughout the Empire, are invited to contribute to the fund in aid of the incorporation of University College in the University of London. In its seventy-five years of existence, University College has achieved a record for original work not exceeded by that of any similar institution in the land, and the importance of the proposed step is therefore manifest. The Drapers' Company has offered £30,000 to the London University, and a former student has offered an equal sum to University College; but a further sum of £110,000 is required in order to free the whole existing college buildings for University purposes and render incorporation possible. For the perfect equipment of the College for higher teaching and research, over a million pounds sterling is required. A detailed statement of the needs of University College has been published, and may be had on application to the secretary. Subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer, Sir R. Farrant, at the College.

Sir Henry Moore Jackson, the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Fiji, and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, began his diplomatic career in 1874 as private secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Sir Henry Irving, Governor of Trinidad. This post he held for two years, and then acted in a similar capacity in Newfoundland under Sir John Glover. In 1880 he became Commandant of the Sierra Leone Police; in 1881, A.D.C. and private secretary to Governor Sir Arthur Havelock; and in 1885 Commissioner for Turk's and Caicos Islands. On leaving the latter position in 1890, he was appointed Colonial Secretary at the Bahamas, and four years later, Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar. He now vacates the Governorship of the Leeward Islands. Sir Henry is the youngest son of the Right Rev. W. W. Jackson, Bishop of Antigua, and was born in 1849. He was educated at Marlborough and Clifton Colleges, and at the Royal Military Academy. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1870, retiring with the rank of Captain in 1885. He was knighted in 1899.

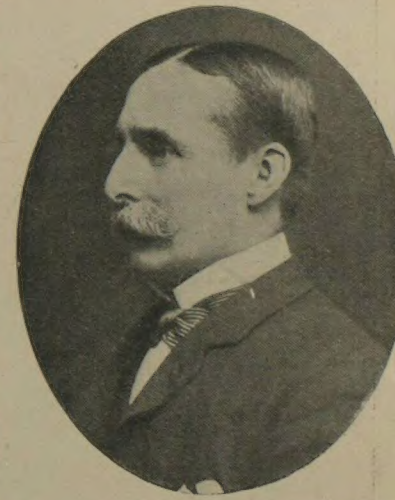
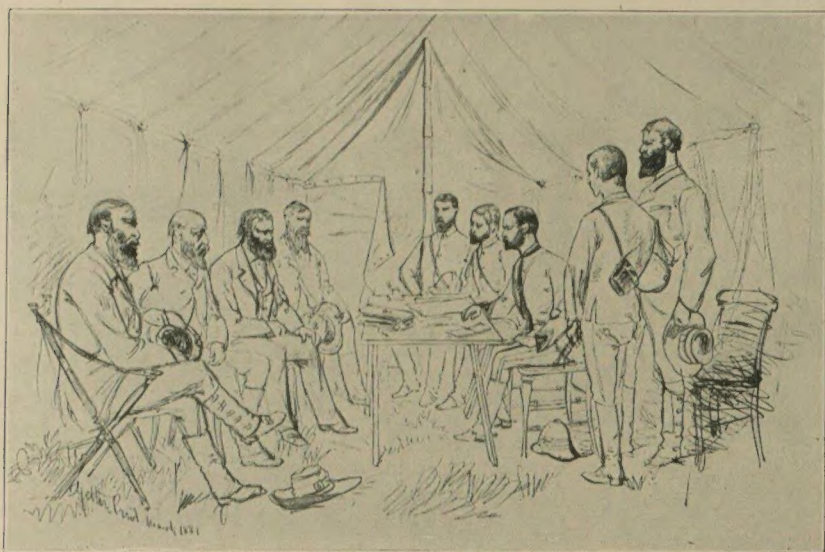


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
SIR HENRY MOORE JACKSON, K.C.M.G.,
New Governor of Fiji.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS: SCENES OF THE BOER PEACE SETTLEMENT IN 1881.



General Joubert. Sir E. Wood.
THE MEETING OF SIR EVELYN WOOD AND COMMANDANT JOUBERT TO ARRANGE THE ARMISTICE, MARCH 9, 1881.—[Contemporary Sketch by Melton Prior.]



BOERS AND THEIR WIVES WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF SIR EVELYN WOOD AFTER THE DECLARATION OF PEACE.



PRESIDENT BRAND ARRIVING AT LAING'S NEK WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF PEACE.



Paul Kruger.
SIGNING THE TERMS OF PEACE WITH THE BOERS AT O'NEIL'S FARM, NEAR PROSPECT HILL CAMP, MARCH 21, 1881.



HOISTING THE REPUBLICAN FLAG IN THE BOER CAMP AFTER THE DECLARATION OF PEACE.

After the battle of Majuba on Sunday, February 27, 1881, it was decided to arrange, if possible, an armistice, in order that terms of peace might be discussed. Consequently Sir Evelyn Wood and Commandant Joubert held a meeting in a tent on March 9. The treaty of peace was signed at O'Neil's Farm, near Prospect Hill Camp, on March 21, in the presence of General Sir Evelyn Wood, Captain Roberts, President Brand, Mr. Paul Kruger, and others.

MISS SLATER.

By BARRY PAIN.

*

Illustrated by A. Forestier.

UP till now it had always been my idea that Miss Slater was not made of ordinary flesh and blood.

I believed her bones were cast-iron, and the rest of her solid leather. She was never tired. In the very hottest weather, when even Madame was a little slack, she was always at it, hammer and tongs, just as hard as ever. Nobody ever saw her sitting in an easy-chair; all the chairs in her own rooms have got backs as straight as her own. When she's got nothing to do she just learns one more new language, or amuses herself by doing problems. If she's feeling particularly giddy and frivolous she plays chess with Madame, and chess, as they play it, is the higher mathematics, and the science of astronomy, and the Hampton Court maze, and metaphysics, and Sanscrit, and Bradshaw's Time-tables, all mixed together and multiplied by the number you first thought of. Sometimes they take one second to make a move, and sometimes they take six weeks. There they sit, with their faces all screwed up, till you see that, if they thought any harder, something would have to give. I saw them play once. Madame was evidently winning. She'd got the most pieces, and I saw her collar Miss Slater's Queen. Three moves afterwards Madame tied herself into double knots with hard thinking, and never said a word for five minutes. "It's your game," she said then. "I think so," said Miss Slater. So far as I could see, they weren't more than half through, but I suppose they knew what they were talking about. All I can say is that their sort of chess isn't my sort.

So far as I could see, Miss Slater was all intellect and gloom. It's generally acknowledged in the school that she knows more than any of them except Madame—and nobody knows what Madame doesn't know. Miss Slater's supposed to be mathematics, and so she is; but she'll take any class in any language, and she'll do you Scripture, or history, or a snack of geography as soon as look at it. I respect that kind of thing, and if she weren't so gloomy I should respect it still more. But if you say a circle's a plane figure bounded by one straight line, or if you talk about

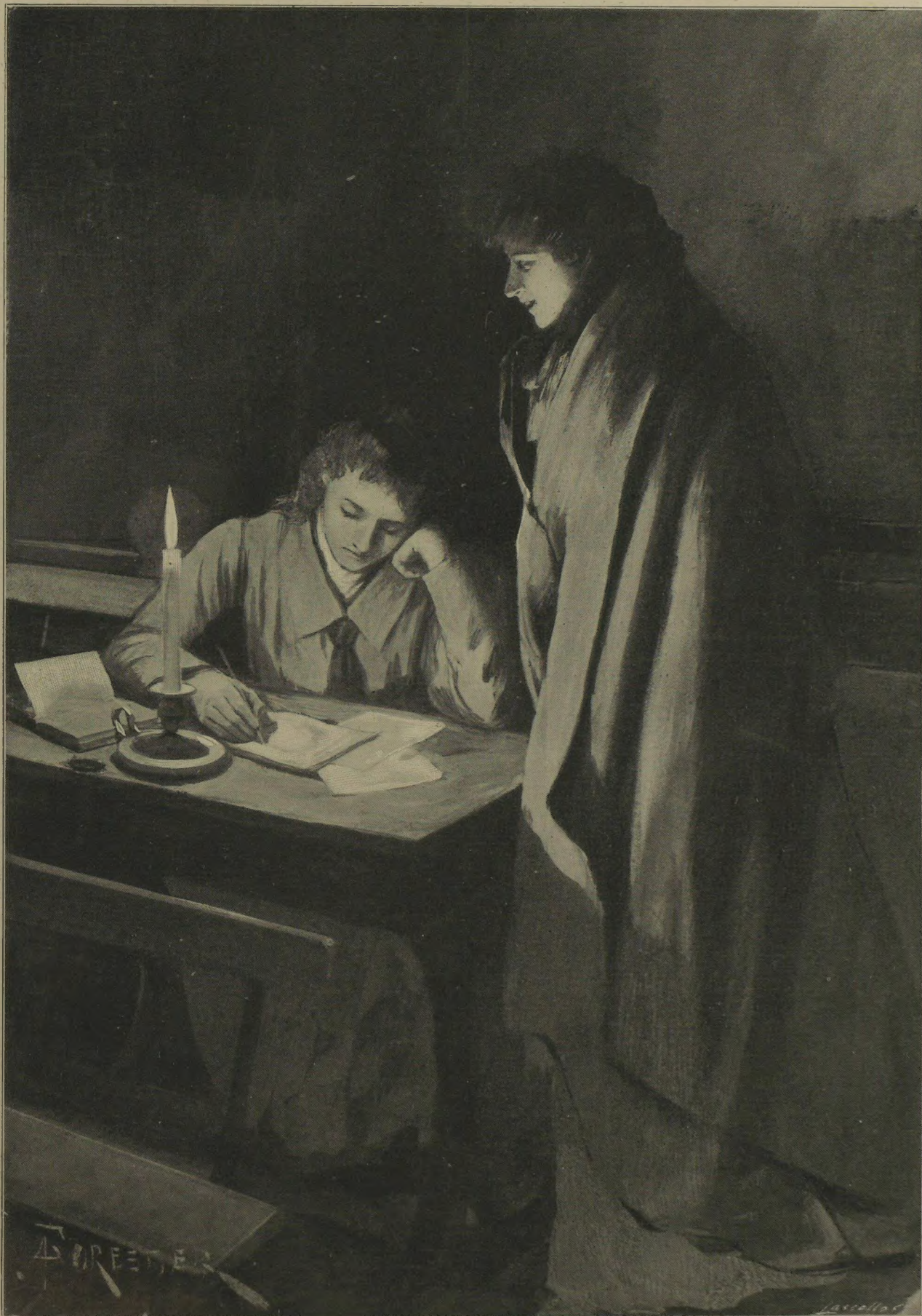
"*la jardin*," it seems to have just the same effect on her as if she'd lost her mother and her money, and were given up by the doctors. She tells you that it's the beginning of the end; she tells you that every time, just as regularly as the clock striking. That sort of thing gets on my nerves. Madame's not a little ray of sunshine exactly, but she's been known to see a joke and laugh at it. Miss Slater had the laughing apparatus cut out of her face when she was young, and never smiled again—like that man in history. I looked on her as a great depressed intellect, plainly and strongly mounted in iron and leather. But I didn't know

Miss Slater entirely then; and I'm not sure that I do now, though I know a little more than I did.

We had a new girl last term. Her name was Eva Fairlayse. She was very pretty and very good-natured, but, as far as work was concerned, she was the biggest imaginable idiot. It was not that she was bad at one particular thing: she was particularly bad at everything. Out of school she talked like any ordinary person, and she was rather good at games; but if you put her down to the piano or gave her a book, she became a helpless paralytic cretin. She didn't know anything; she didn't seem able to learn anything; some

days she couldn't even spell her own name right.

She worked hard, too. I've heard Madame say that genius was only an infinite capacity for taking pains. I don't believe it was original, and I'm certain it's not true. All the really clever girls I know seem sometimes to get to a point when they simply can't be bothered, and don't work at all. (I'm rather like that myself.) And I know lots of girls who always work just as hard as ever they can, and they are no more geniuses than they are gorillas—not so much, most of them. As a rule, when Madame says anything like that, the other girls swallow it whole and quote it as if that were one thing settled finally, at any rate; personally, I think it over and look round, and see if it is so. Generally it's not. Well, this Eva Fairlayse was a case in point, for she took all the pains she possibly could, but she wasn't quite as talented as a stuffed walrus. It was chiefly because of her tremendous conscientiousness that Cecily took up with her. Cecily used to help her in her work as much as ever she could, short of actually doing it for her. She would have actually done it for her too, but that would have been against the sacred holy rules of the school, and Cecily is congenitally unable to break a rule. (I am sorry for her about that sometimes.) But even that help was not of much use to Eva Fairlayse; for anything that—thanks to Cecily—she had managed to get into her pretty head in the evening had slipped out again by the time



There was one candle in the class-room already.

that Miss Slater came to inquire for it on the following morning.

Miss Slater got her knife into Eva Fairlayse. The one thing that Miss Slater cannot understand is that some people cannot understand things. That's a little weakness in *la belle Slater*—as we sometimes call her because she isn't. She got it firmly into her head that Eva must be most abominably idle. She told her so, and Eva with beautiful mournful eyes, like a tired cow, would say that she always tried to do her best. And she used to say it quite respectfully—which is a good deal more than Anna Esthaven or I would have done in her place. *La belle Slater* never caught Eva idling, though she kept a very sharp look out for it; but that didn't matter. Eva knew nothing and did not get on; therefore, in the Slaterian creed, Eva must be idle, and must be punished. She was punished too, punished with every form of punishment known to Miss Slater—made to stand all through the class, while the other girls sat down—kept back when the other girls went out—bidden the dancing class, because she loved dancing and did that well—made to get up at unholy hours—deprived of her pocket-money—everything, in fact, that the ingenious mind of *la belle Slater* could devise; and the queer thing is that that sweet and patient mule, Eva Fairlayse, always seemed to think that she deserved the punishment. She didn't know her work, and therefore she got punished—it was the usual arrangement at schools, and only what she expected. As a matter of fact, one might as well have punished an elephant for not being a cockatrice.

There was another thing which enraged Miss Slater against Eva. Eva used to give absolutely idiotic answers, especially when she was nervous and frightened. She hadn't got the least intention of being funny, but she would break up the gravity of any girl who happened to overhear her. If she were asked a question as to something that she knew nothing about, she would make a shot for it; she would always give an answer of some kind. Those answers were never within a hundred miles of being right, and she would have done much better to have said nothing; but that was a craze of hers—always to have a try at every question. That gave Miss Slater a good deal of trouble in keeping order. By the time that she had got the other girls quiet, and had sent me out of the room, as she invariably did, she was feeling madder than ever with Eva Fairlayse. And by the time that she had finished bullying her and storming at her, Eva was in a state when she couldn't have told you what the first letter of the alphabet was.

The only governess who seemed to be able to teach Eva anything was Miss Frobisham. Madame wouldn't, Miss Slater couldn't, and Fräulein and Mademoiselle didn't. But Miss Frobisham never scared her, and always tried to find out why Eva couldn't do some particularly easy thing, and why she gave some particularly lunatic answer. "Can't put you right till I know the reason why you're wrong," she used to say. Miss Slater had tried to teach Eva the Euclid definitions in the usual main-force way, and did nothing with it. Miss Frobisham spent an hour or so in finding out why Eva could not learn those definitions, and then set to work in a way of her own with bits of wire and cotton and things cut out of cardboard. After a while, Eva got hold of those definitions all right. Miss Frobisham had not got the same degree as Madame and Miss Slater, and it was not supposed that she knew half as much, but she was a perfect wonder at making things easy to understand. She was a very good sort, though she was queer in some ways. Anna Esthaven and I caught her smoking a cigarette out of her window one night—I think I mentioned it. But she did not know we had seen her, and we never said a word about it to anybody. Miss Slater was only the more infuriated because Eva had managed to learn something under Miss Frobisham. "Apparently you can work for others," she said; "but you refuse to work for me. Very well, we'll see about that. You will remain in the whole of next Saturday afternoon."

Eva began to get a good deal off colour. She was overworked, and she was punished and worried out of her life. She lost her spirits and she lost her appetite. One was not allowed to bring a book in at breakfast, but Eva used to write her work out on a sheet of note-paper, so that it looked as if she were just reading a letter. One morning I happened to wake up at the ghastly hour of half-past five. I found I was uncommonly hungry, and I remembered that I'd left a big box of chocolate in my desk in one of the class-rooms. It was cold and dark, but I thought I'd chance it. You are not supposed to be out of your cubicle at that hour, but then at that hour there is nobody to see what you do. I arrayed myself in a dressing-gown and a blanket, and started off. I'd taken a box of matches so as to get a light in the class-room. But I did not need those matches, for there was a light—one candle—in the class-room already, and beside it was Eva Fairlayse, crying, shivering, and doing sums for *la belle Slater*. She jumped out of her skin when I came in; and I don't mind owning I was rather startled to find her there.

"Oh, you did frighten me, Amy!"

"Well," I said, "what on earth are you doing?"

"It's arithmetic with Miss Slater this morning, and I don't believe I've got one right. The answers come different every time."

"You silly little pigeon, you'll catch your death of cold. Been up long?"

"About an hour. But I can't understand them, and I can't do them." She began to whimper again, which was not a bit like her. I'd never known her to cry before.

"Stop that blubbering," I said. "Let's have a look at them." I did three right for her, and made her believe she'd done them herself; and I left two just a little wrong, so that Miss Slater shouldn't get suspicious. Then I fed her with chocolate and made her go back to bed, and told her that if I ever caught her up again at that time I'd report her. It seemed that she generally did it on the arithmetic morning, and the cold was enough to kill one. She said I was an angel and kissed me, which was rather cheek in a girl younger than myself; besides, I bar kissing altogether.

Miss Frobisham noticed that she looked ill, and so did some of the elder girls, including Cecily and myself.

But she wouldn't own that there was anything at all the matter with her. As a rule, Madame spots anything of the kind; but she was frightfully busy with a new work scheme and an impending examination, and she didn't notice it. However, two more days settled it.

It was in the big class-room in the morning. A class of the senior girls were working at their desks, waiting for Madame who had been called out. Another class of juniors were also at their desks, with the exception of Eva Fairlayse. She had told Miss Slater that an estuary was a wild bird, something like an ostrich—I didn't hear it at the time, thank Heaven!—and the other girls had hooted. Therefore Miss Slater had commanded Eva to stand up for the remainder of the lesson.

Presently, Cecily, who sat just behind me, got up and walked the whole length of the room up to Miss Slater's desk. She spoke to Miss Slater in a low voice, and Miss Slater seemed annoyed. I saw what they were speaking about. Eva Fairlayse was as white as a dead woman, and her eyes were fixed on one spot without seeing it. She was swaying a little. Cecily was calling Miss Slater's attention to it.

When Cecily had gone back to her seat Miss Slater, with all the air of having just thought of it, said: "You can go to your place now, Eva."

Eva took two steps, came down smash on the floor, and lay stone still. And all of a sudden I wanted to kill Miss Slater.

She had fainted because she had no breakfast—she was working all breakfast-time—and had been made to stand too long. And she had been made to stand because she gave a silly answer to a question which had nothing to do with the subject of the lesson. But we soon found it was not just a simple and ordinary faint. The doctor came twice that day; next day there were two doctors. The servants told us that Eva had got pneumonia—which may, or may not, have been true. The governesses told us practically nothing, and fenced when we asked questions; but they admitted that Eva was seriously ill. The house went instinctively silent, and nobody sang about the passages. That night, I found out afterwards, Eva was delirious; Madame wanted to sit up with her, but Miss Slater got her own way, and watched by her all night; on the following morning a professional nurse came. If I had known that I should have behaved better to Miss Slater that morning.

She came into school just as usual, gaunt and iron-faced. There was nothing to show that she'd had no sleep. Her eyes were just as sharp to detect any idling. She seemed, if anything, more severe. We were doing a history lesson, which I had not prepared; in the ordinary way I should have done the best I could, and might have got through with luck. As it was, I either gave no answers at all, or said whatever I thought would annoy her most. Not being a fool by a very long way, she soon saw that I was doing this on purpose. "Speak to me afterwards," she said, and I prepared for a really first-class row. There was no row at all. "I understand you well enough," she said grimly, "to account for your impertinent exhibition this morning. If you understood me better, you would not have acted in that way. But I don't propose at present either to punish you or to explain myself." I couldn't make much out of that, but it didn't give me any feeling that I had scored.

Eva got better, but it was some weeks before we saw anything of her. Then one afternoon Madame called up Cecily and myself. "Eva's up downstairs to-day," she said cheerfully. "I'm afraid she'll find it rather dull in the drawing-room by herself. You two can miss the last hour's lessons if you like, and go and have a chat with her. You needn't come into the dining-hall for tea; you can have tea there with her."

Naturally, Cecily and I were delighted. In Madame's own sacred drawing-room we found Eva, looking quite well, and having no end of a game with a little black kitten. After the first enthusiastic greetings were over, and she'd told us she was quite all right again, she exhibited that kitten with pride.

"That's my own," she said.

"Where did you get it?"

"From Miss Slater, of course. She's simply always giving me things. She's just the most perfect angel in the world."

Well, Cecily always tries to think the best of everybody; but even Cecily was a little flabbergasted at that.

"What!" I exclaimed helplessly.

"I can't even begin to tell you how good she's been," Eva went on. "They've all been very kind. That nurse was a good sort, too; she left more than a week ago. But Miss Slater was the best of the lot, and I've seen the most of her. At the time when I was really ill, did she do any teaching?"

"Yes, just as usual," said Cecily.

"I can't think how on earth she managed it. She was so much with me—even at night. When one's ill one gets fancies for some particular person, and I used to cry when she went away. And after I wasn't ill any more and the nurse left, I should have been bored to death without Miss Slater, for they don't want me to do much reading. She comes and plays all sorts of games with me. I expect my cubicle will be about the swaggiest in the whole dormitory next term—she's given me such lots of things for it. There's a rocking-chair, and some pictures—but I'll show you."

So all the Slaterian offerings were displayed, and some of them were pretty good and must have cost no end of money. It seemed to be almost worth while to get *la belle Slater* to make a mistake about one, and do one an injustice. "But it's not only the presents," said Eva; "she's been so awfully nice in every other way."

And then tea was brought in, and that tea—as compared to the common or dining-hall tea—was a Lord Mayor's banquet. So we fared sumptuously, and told Eva all the school news.

Eva became thoughtful, and sighed deeply.

"What's the matter?" said Cecily.

"Nothing much. I was thinking. I never used to know my work for Miss Slater, and I was always annoying her, and then she treats me like this. What a beast I was!"

THE END.

DISRAELI'S DAY.

"Lord Beaconsfield is dead." So Mr. Balfour has said. But after twenty-one years his memory remains, and every 19th of April London kindles itself into a lambent flame of primroses, as if around his unforgotten bier. Primroses are out upon that quiet hillside at Hughenden whence descended in the April of 1881 the mournful little procession from the Manor House to the church. The little Hughenden estate had given him precisely the refuge he wanted near to town, yet not entailing the cares of extended management. It had given him, too, the pleasure—great to him—of saying to rather baffled "broad-acred squires," to whom he showed every corner of his narrow plot: "Pray excuse the vanity of a landed proprietor." Not the peacocks sunning themselves on his terrace were more contented at such moments than he. How much he appreciated the place may be known to all readers of "Endymion," where it is described as the home of the hero's parents. The house was large enough for the needs of a couple who loved each other, and did not evade propinquity. It was large enough and to spare for the solitary figure who occupied it at the end; it sufficed for a visit from the Sovereign of whom he had been the Empress-maker. "Narrow house," as it was, it was enough for the man whose dreams were cosmopolitan; who knew no bound for his mind nor bars for his spirit.

Lord Ronald Gower, to whom Disraelites are deep in debt for the bronze figure of the chief in the National Portrait Gallery, has lately attempted, with less success, a pen-portrait of Lady Beaconsfield and the society about her. Lord Ronald (falling into Sir William Gregory's terms) praises Dizzy for "the manner in which he treated his wife." The phrase jars. We "treat" our animals well, our servants also perhaps. Somebody once sneered when Dizzy knelt down to tie his wife's shoe-lace. Lord Ronald is under no suspicion of such insularity. But his account of Lady Beaconsfield is that "as she grew old she became a wreck of humanity, but the poor, faded, painted old lady was ever treated by her husband with a deference and a regard truly touching." Faded, doubtless; painted, perhaps; but why "poor"? She lives, beyond all artifice, as "the perfect wife," with "noble spirit and gentle nature" of a dedication page; as "the lady to whom I do think I owe everything that I possess" of a speech; as the woman who could retain, on Lord Ronald's own showing, the affection of her husband to the end. "It was painful," adds this chronicler, "to see how, in what we are pleased to call the highest society, poor old Lady Beaconsfield was made a butt and a laughing-stock"; and Lord Beaconsfield, he thinks, "must have suffered when in a crowded ball or drawing room his hosts would what they call 'draw out old Lady Beaconsfield' and laugh at her to her face, showing no reticence, regard, or decent feeling for the poor husband, who, imperturbable as he ever appeared, was probably suffering acutely at the conduct of his ill-bred hosts." "Painful to see";—and so painful to hear that one could thank Lord Ronald to reconsider and, if possible, modify his remembrances. As, luckily, they do not tally with those of others, there is a chance that what Lord Ronald saw was explained by the personal idiosyncrasy of these "hosts"—and where then were the hostesses?—in ball-rooms, the ball-rooms in which "poor" Lord Beaconsfield appeared as often as a blue moon appears in the heavens, himself a giver of stars, and his ball-giving "hosts," as a rule, not indifferent to Garters. For his own sake, as well as for what he could confer, Lord Beaconsfield in society was of all men the most sought after; and the picture of him as a sort of male wall-flower, mortified by the worse than neglect shown to his wife, is difficult indeed of recognition. Well, so also is that of "poor" Lady Beaconsfield as a dependent on the crumbs of kind "treatment" thrown to her from the benevolent hand of her husband. It was late in life that she went with him one day to a photographer. She stood apart, having no spirit for a flirtation with Phœbus; but when the photographer put a pedestal beside Dizzy and told him to lean on it, she came forth, swept the pedestal aside, saying, "He has leant on no one but me through life, and he shall not now." Lord Ronald's memory plays him false when he adds: "In a letter written to his sister during his youthful travels in the East, Dizzy assured her that he would never marry for love, and he kept his word." Not from the East, but from London, was that letter written; and the love for which Dizzy did not marry was a "love" which takes that name in vain, and which he printed in quotation marks.

Disraeli himself had few illusions amidst a career which was one of continuous realisations. His was the amazing marriage between a wish—a fancy even—and its fulfilment. But once he persuaded himself that he did not care to see a Coronation. That was when the brand-new member of Parliament in 1838 thought he could not go to the Abbey, and all for want of a Court dress or a uniform. "I console myself," he wrote, "by the conviction that to get up very early (eight o'clock), to sit dressed like a flunkey in the Abbey for seven or eight hours, and to listen to a sermon by the Bishop of London, can be no great enjoyment." But the truth must be owned that Dizzy, who, by hook or by crook, secured (how, he does not say) a dress in the small hours of the very Coronation morning, quite changed his tone. "It turned out that I had a very fine leg, which I never knew before." That was a good beginning; but the pageant itself was "the most splendid, various, and interesting affair" at which he ever assisted. The flunkey's dress, the long wait, the sermon even, are all forgotten; they are not left as a legacy to the Excluded of our generation. All the same, his legacy is an abundant and an abiding one. "Disraeli and His Day" is the title of a well-meaning but often blundering and baffled book of reminiscences. But Disraeli's day did not end with his life. It is always in a large sense Disraeli's day—in the politics he made romantic to the young, in the Empire of which he was the diviner, in literature, where he has his own niche, in the life of his "affairs." Primrose Day is his appointed own in the national and no longer the merely political calendar. W. M.

THE KING'S EMBLEM AS SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

DRAWN BY T. WALTER WILSON, R.I.



PLACING HIS MAJESTY'S BANNER OVER THE ROYAL STALL IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, APRIL 9.

In St. George's Chapel every Knight of the Garter hangs his banner over his stall, and the King, as Sovereign of the Order, does likewise. Mr. W. H. Weldon, Norroy King of Arms, acting for Garter King, Sir Albert Woods, formally placed over the royal stall the King's splendidly embroidered banner, which has been made at the Royal School of Art Needlework, South Kensington. The King's crest and escutcheon were also placed in position at the same time. Queen Victoria's emblems have now been removed, and King Edward's crowned helmet, sword, and mantlet hung above the stall.

THE ONLY UNCROWNED QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE



LADY JANE GREY SIGNING THE PROCLAMATION OF HER ACCESSION, JULY 10, 1553.

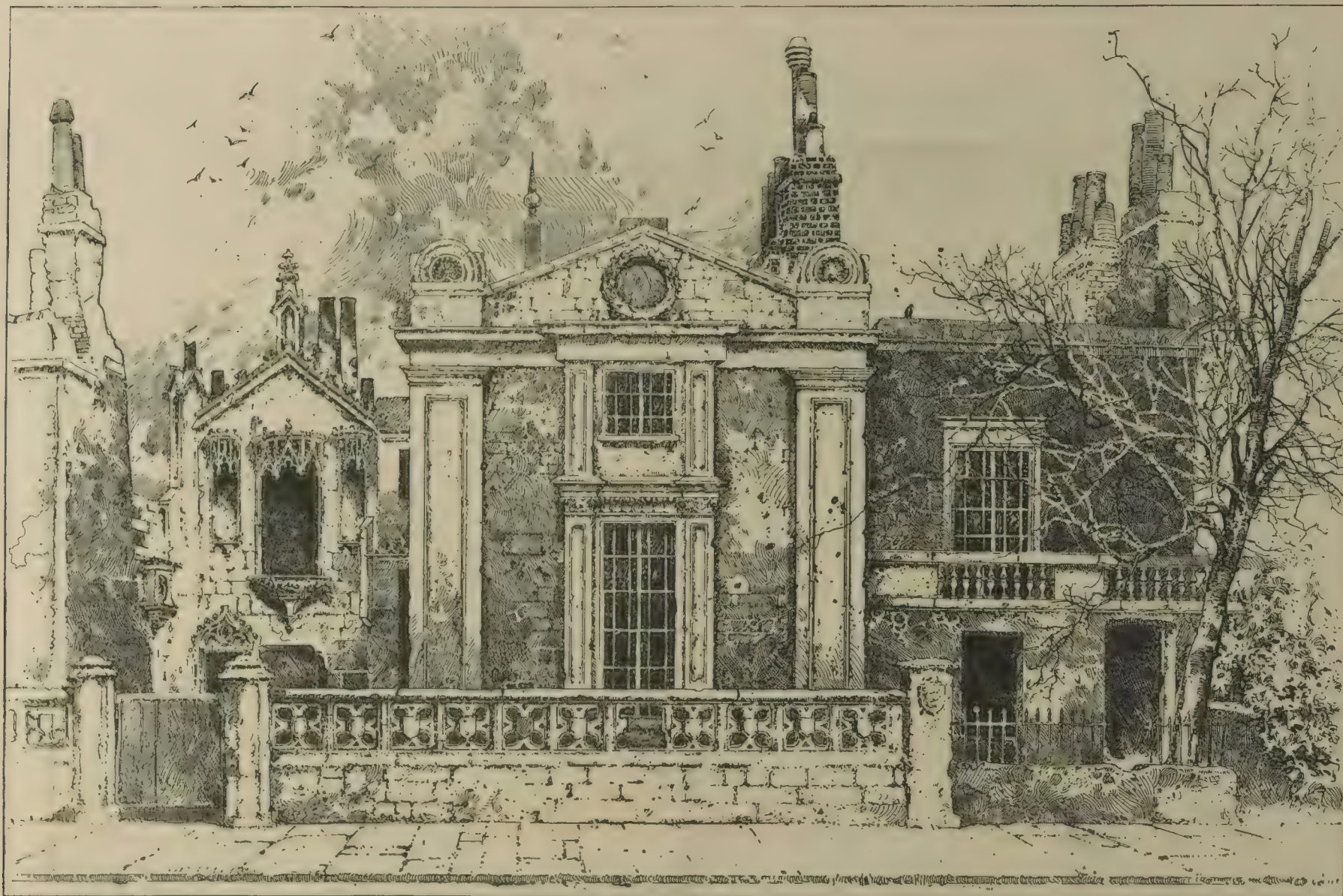
KING AND EMPEROR: THE STATUE OF KING EDWARD VII. FOR INDIA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY E. H. MILLS.



MR. GEORGE WADE'S COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE KING IN FULL STATE ROBES.

Mr. Wade, who has enriched our Colonies and Dependencies with statues of many famous men, including that of Sir John Macdonald at Montreal, has been honoured by the King with sittings for this portrait-statue.



THE HAUNIED HOUSE IN HOMER STREET, LAMBETH: TUDOR HOUSE, SHORTLY TO BE PULLED DOWN.

DRAWN BY HOLLAND TRINGHAM.

Why "Tudor House" should have gained the reputation of being haunted, it is difficult to discover. The only reasonable cause, perhaps, is to be found in the crime of one Richard Rose. In 1531, Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, resided there, and Rose was his cook. The latter one day poisoned the porridge set upon his master's table. As a result, sixteen people were made seriously ill, and several died. The murderer was boiled to death at Smithfield.



A REMARKABLE BAG TO ONE SPORTSMAN: SIX AFRICAN ELEPHANTS SHOT WITHIN FOUR MINUTES AT THE SAME SPOT.

The elephants were shot on July 20, 1901, on the borders of the Ogaden Country, Somaliland, by the Viscount du Bourg de Bozas, leader of a scientific expedition sent out by the French Minister of Education. Two shots each served the first two elephants, and eleven shots in all accounted for the six.

LONDON'S TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CECIL RHODES.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO.



THE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL AT THE MOMENT WHEN MR. RHODES WAS LAID TO REST IN THE MATOPPO HILLS,
2.30 P.M., APRIL 10.

LADY MEATH'S SCHEME FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO.



MAIMED SOLDIER-WORKMEN ENGAGED IN TOY-MAKING.

As a means of livelihood for some of our veterans disabled in the South African War, Lady Meath has started a scheme for employing them in toy-making. The men work under the direction of a lady superintendent. The toys are made principally from old cigar and tobacco boxes; and the things manufactured show the inevitable influence of the Coronation, as witness the little copy of King Edward's Chair. One of the soldiers shown in our Illustration has lost his right arm, but is still able to manipulate a handsaw with considerable skill.

THE BAR POINT-TO-POINT STEEPLECHASE, APRIL 12.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER.



THE HEAVY WEIGHTS—
WON BY
MR. FARRANT'S "LEICESTER"



THE JUDGES
BOX



A CRUMPLER.



VISCOUNT HAYASHI
AND THE JAPANESE ATTACHÉ—



THE LIGHT WEIGHTS
THE LAST HURRY

EVENTS AND COMPETITORS.

The eighth point-to-point meeting of the Pegasus Club was held at Harefield, near Uxbridge. Mr. Justice Grantham was judge, and Mr. A. W. Perkin starter. The catch-weight—over 13 st. 7 lb.—was won by Leicester, owned and ridden by Mr. H. G. Farrant. The light-weight was won by Pandeen, owned and ridden by Mr. Rupert Gayne. In the Inns of Court open race, Mr. R. Yerburch's Pearl proved the winner by three-quarters of a length.



COLONIAL GALLANTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE NEW ZEALANDERS' BRILLIANT DEFENCE NEAR HOLSAPRUIT, FEBRUARY 25

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART FROM SKETCHES AND DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED BY A NEW ZEALAND OFFICER.

About two hours after sunset, the Boers attacked Colonel Byng's force and tried unsuccessfully to break through the Queensland Lushman's lines, driving a large number of horses before them. The enemy then turned westwards, and a force under De Wit, Wessels, and Manie Botha rushed the right of the position, which was held by the New Zealanders. The Boers then turned the Colonials' flank, and captured post after post in rapid succession. Every point was contested with the most splendid valour. Of the seventy-six New Zealanders on the outpost line, twenty-five were killed and thirty-six were wounded. Not one of the officers commanding escaped unhurt, and two were killed. Two of the New Zealanders, though exposed to a heavy fire, gallantly saved a pom-pom by wheeling it down a gully and capturing it.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

Life on the Stage. By Clara Morris. (London: Isbister. 6s.)
Various Exquisite Publications of Thomas B. Mosher, Portland Maine, U.S.A.
Judah Pyecroft, Puritan. By Harry Lindsay. (London: Chatto and Windus. 6s.)
The Expatriates. By Lilian Bell. (London: Hutchinson. 6s.)
Denmark: Past and Present. By Margaret Thomas. (London: Anthony Trollope. 6s.)
Liberalism, Its Principles and Proposals. By Herbert Samuel. With an Introduction by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith. (London: Grant Richards. 5s.)
Peter III., Emperor of Russia. By R. Nisbet Bain. (London: Constable. 10s. 6d. net.)

In introducing Miss Clara Morris and her book to English readers, Madame de Navarro, better known perhaps to the majority as "Mary Anderson," expresses the hope that this story of "Life on the Stage" will help to stem the tide of girls who so blindly rush into a profession of which they are ignorant, for which they are unfitted, and in which dangers unnumbered lurk on all sides. Whether the hope will be realised is an open question, for, though the great American *tragédienne* tells the story of the eventful years of struggle against the many difficulties which confront all who aspire to histrionic honours with great minuteness and the utmost frankness, never glossing over an unpleasant incident, her "Life" is one long example of the triumph of determination; the fascination of the footlights is over all. Although the dominant note is optimistic, pathetic indeed is the description of the fall of a "star": "The opening scene of the old-fashioned play was well on when the star appeared, and, smiling graciously, faced the almost empty house. She halted—she gave the sort of sudden gasp that a dash of icy water in the face might cause. The humiliating half-dozen involuntary hand-claps that had greeted her fell into silence as she came fully into view, where she stood dismayed, stricken—for she was an old actress, and she read the signs aright: she knew this was the great *taboo*. . . . They denied her right to the crown of popularity, and she, with that piteous smile, bowed to their verdict, as an actress must." First entering the world of disillusionment on the other side of the footlights as an "extra ballet-girl" before she was thirteen, Miss Morris, by dint of hard work, great patience, and much ability, rose to "leading lady," often, in truth, occupying both positions in the course of a week. Then, all the troubles and disappointments were more than compensated for by a triumph which Miss Morris describes with a spontaneous enthusiasm which enables us to realise the true meaning and unique character of the success which now and then comes to the great artists of the stage as it comes to no other art-worker in the world. It was when Miss Morris was playing Cora in the sensational play "L'Article 47." The revelation of its effect upon the temperament of the emotional actress is so vividly described that we can only do it justice by quoting her own words referring to the great scene with George, in which he tears the veil from her disfigured face and casts in her teeth the accusation that she is mad. She gave a "gibber" of laughter which took the house by storm. Of this crisis in her career the actress writes: "At the end there came to me one of those moments God grants now and then as a reward for long thirst, way-weariness, and heart-sickness patiently borne! One of those foolishly divine moments you stand with the gods and, like them, are young and fair and powerful! Your very nerves thrill harmonious, like harp-strings attune, your blood courses like quicksilver for swift, like wine for warmth, and on that fair peak of Triumph, where one tarries but by moments, there is no knowledge of sin or suffering, of death or hate; there is only sunshine, the sunshine of success! love for all those creatures who



TITLE-PAGE TO "DON QUIXOTE."
Newnes's Thin Paper Edition, Reproduced by permission of the Publishers.

turn smiling faces on you, who hold their hands to you with joyous cries! There is no question of deserts, of qualifications! No analysis, no criticism then—they follow later! That is just a moment of delicious madness; and to distinguish it from other frenzies it is called—a Dramatic Triumph!"

One need not inquire too closely why it is that the exquisite publications of Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, of Portland, Maine, U.S.A., containing as they do the most precious things in English verse and prose; should so inevitably suggest certain lines in an ancient negro ditty of the American War. Yet these fair little volumes somehow bring to mind the verses ending, "For to tink him contraband" and "I 'spec dey 'll all be confiscated when de Linkum sojers come." We attempt no solution of the association, and merely note with a bibliomaniac's admiration some of Mr. Mosher's latest achievements, including "The Poems of Edgar Allan Poe," "Æs-

Triplex," "The Blessed Damozel," "Mimes," "Pilgrims of Hope," and "A Year's Letters." "The Blessed Damozel" is reprinted from the *Germ*, and contains all the variants as given in the *Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*, the "Poems," and the "Collected Works," each variant duly dated. The rubrics and initials are wonderful, but the eye is apt to find the printing of the various readings in the same type as the main text just a little teasing and confusing. As frontispiece there appears part of the famous picture, twin sister to the poem, but we miss



"THE COLONEL, FALLING BACK A STEP, DROPPED HIS POINT WITH ANOTHER VERY LOW BOW, AND DECLARED HIMSELF PERFECTLY SATISFIED."

Reproduced from "Henry Esmond," in "The Prose Works of William Makepeace Thackeray," by permission of Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co.

"the bar she leaned on." These carplings apart, this book and its fellows, when finally reached through their armour of box, backguard, and rice-paper wrapper—to break the golden seal of which means agony and deterioration—are wholly and ravishingly beautiful. The "Mimes," by the way, are translations of Marcel Schwob's "waftings towards" Herondas, that romantically rediscovered Coan author. Painstaking young gentlemen, struggling with the Greek text, as edited by Mr. Gunion Rutherford, may here take note that Marcel Schwob's work is of no utility as a "crib."

We suppose that, so long as this world shall last, just so long will enterprising young writers continue to select the Stuart period as a setting for romance—and to the end of time not one in a thousand will make anything of it; to be frank, Mr. Harry Lindsay has his place among the nine hundred and ninety-nine. "Judah Pyecroft, Puritan," has all the features that we know so well: the cumbrous form of speech that serves for the English of the period, the conventional portraits of Quaker and courtier, and virtue rewarded fittingly after many days. Perhaps Mr. Lindsay's opinion of Charles II. is more defined and malignant than usual, but beyond that there is little to distinguish his volume from a dozen other volumes we have read. On the other hand, there is always something to be said for books of this class; there is no sort of question about their moral purpose, which, although overmuch in evidence, is invariably high. The critic may not praise them, the man of the world will certainly not read them, but the very young person, for whose delectation they are primarily intended, will devour them with avidity, and be uncontaminated thereby. This is much: milk for babes—diluted a little at the friendly pump—but clean and harmless still.

It is commonly the case that writers who have but little to say occupy a vast amount of space in the saying of it: they multiply words and heap chapter upon chapter, and the reader is wearied thereby. "The Expatriates" is very long, often very dull, and, when it is not tedious, it is often sordid. The writer professes to treat of men and manners; yet in a book as long, say, as "Vanity Fair," there is scarce a spark of wit or wisdom to justify such prolixity; her puppets—distinctly labelled—dree their weird to the bitter end, and the reader must be prepared to do likewise. That the picture of the French nobility given in these pages is even approximately accurate, we refuse to believe. The Marquis d'Auteuil, writing to his mother, describes his future wife as "a little beast, not five feet tall, with brown claws for hands . . . shrunken figure . . . arms the size of a lamb's leg," etc. "Ah, what a delicious letter!" cried the Marquise, who belongs to one of the noblest families in France. The Americans are for the most part high-souled creatures, who play a noble part to the accompaniment of slow music; there is a beautiful and flawless girl, also virtuous, whose glory is in the Stars and

Stripes; her patriotism is intense, and she must have had character to enable her to do so many unusual things. Her fate, being a foregone conclusion, is not interesting, and the other characters rouse but little enthusiasm.

When one comes to think of it, it is strange that Denmark, the birthplace of the most popular of British Queen Consorts, has not been more often written about and described. It may be doubted, however, whether the author of "A Scamper through Spain and Tangiers" and "Two Years in Palestine and Syria" was particularly well equipped for the task she set herself, for though her volume contains much of what may be called guide-book matter, it fails in conveying anything of the atmosphere of this curious and little-known country. The writer has divided her book into two parts. The first deals with Copenhagen, certain of the country palaces—notably, Fredensborg, Roskilde, the ancient capital where the mother of Queen Alexandra is buried, and other less-known towns of Denmark. Really valuable is the account of the convict settlement at Viborg; Miss Thomas and a friend who accompanied her being the only two women accorded the privilege of visiting the Gedhaus, as the settlement is called. There a most interesting experiment is being tried under the *ægis* of two philanthropic societies, whose object it is to reclaim and render fertile the hitherto unproductive wastes of Jutland, and also to reform by means of work the most debased class of criminals. The second portion of the book attempts to analyse the character of the Danish people, and to describe their manners and customs, and there is a painstaking account of the various peculiarly Danish institutions of Copenhagen. Much space is given to the world-famous Thorvaldsen Museum, the Museum of Northern Antiquities, and the Palace of Rosenborg, perhaps the finest royal museum in the world. Chapters are devoted to Danish literature and history.

Mr. Samuel's "Liberalism" is a lucid and wonderfully fair exposition of party principles from the point of view of the earnest social reformer. The book is throughout informed by a spirit that might without offence be termed Radicalism rather than Liberalism, more especially in days when the latter term has become somewhat blurred in its outlines. But it is an enlightened Radicalism, temperate and judicial, and everywhere desirous to examine into first principles before arriving at a conclusion. In a series of extremely readable essays the writer discusses Education, Housing, Temperance, Land, and other great questions of the hour, and his copious references to reports and statistics should be very valuable to those who handle these subjects either academically or practically. The work is well ordered in four great sections—Introductory, State Action, The Constitution, and Imperial and Foreign Policy. Mr. Asquith contributes an opening note, in which he recasts Carlyle's reiterated plea for freedom from the shackles of "dead formulas." A party, says Mr. Asquith, that "has within it a spring of real vitality must be continually refashioning its weapons and shifting its camp."

"Le mari de Madame" is a personage who does not appeal to the sympathies, and Peter III. of Russia is remembered only as the husband of Catharine II. Mr. Bain, however, proves in his very interesting memoir that the unfortunate

Czar's life has an interest of its own. He reigned for six months only, but before he was deposed by his wife and murdered by her friends he managed to effect a complete reversal of Russian foreign policy, and to save his idol, the great Frederick of Prussia, from almost certain ruin. His sudden reconciliation with Prussia was, of course, a betrayal of Russian interests; but Mr. Bain shows that Peter was altogether German in his feelings, and thought it a greater thing to be Duke of Holstein than Czar of All the Russias. His wife, equally German in blood, identified herself with her adopted country, and the extraordinary *coup d'état* which put her on the throne was really an outbreak of Muscovite patriotism. Peter was hardly sane, but he was not the monster his wife's admirers pretended. He was a very wilful child, and his wretched end moves pity. Perhaps he deserved to lose a throne, but in his fatal captivity he was denied his negro, his dog, and his fiddle! As his biographer says, "He would have made a good average eighteenth-century *junker*." Before he came to the throne he could find no better use for his extraordinary wife's brains than to make her play with him at toy soldiers all night, and as Emperor he ignored her. She was allowed to go very much her own way as regards flirtations, but forbidden to interfere in politics. Unluckily, she desired empire as well as liberty. Mr. Bain has added a most interesting volume to his excellent books on Russian history, but we wish he had, in mercy to the average reader, given a genealogical table of the imperial family.



FRONTISPIECE TO "DON QUIXOTE."
By permission of the Publishers.

FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY GIBSON; CENTRAL PICTURE BY PAUL.



THE KING AT MOUNT'S BAY: HIS MAJESTY AND LADY ST. LEVAN LEAVING THE BARGE.



THE KING AT SCILLY: HIS MAJESTY WITH THE GOVERNOR AND PARTY AT PULPIT ROCK, ST. MARY'S.



THE KING LEAVING MARAZION IN LORD ST. LEVAN'S STATE BARGE.



THE KING AT SCILLY: HIS MAJESTY DRIVING INFORMALLY FROM STAR CASTLE.



CREW OF LORD ST. LEVAN'S BARGE, WITH OARSMEN IN ANCIENT STATE DRESS.

ELECTRICITY AND SALT.

REVOLUTION IN CHEMICAL TRADE.

NEW PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE OF SODA AND BLEACHING POWDER.

On March 8 some three hundred ladies and gentlemen visited the new works of the Electrolytic Alkali Company, Limited, at Middlewich, Cheshire. They consisted largely of shareholders in the company, besides a number of journalists, chemists, electricians, and others interested in the production of alkali.

The Electrolytic Alkali Company, Limited, was the first offspring of the General Electrolytic Parent Company,

Limited, of Farnworth, Widnes, and was formed in 1899 for the working on a large scale of the "Hargreaves-Bird" electrolytic process for the manufacture of chlorine and soda salts. The works of the company are in the outskirts of Middlewich, situated on the banks of the river Weaver, in the heart of the salt district.



JAMES HARGREAVES, F.C.S.

The works are, of course, quite new, and, as the accompanying Illustration (Fig. 1) indicates, there is plenty of space available for extensions, and abundance of elbow-room all round, the area of land at the Company's disposal being seventy-three acres in extent. Of these thirteen are covered by buildings of various kinds, which are invariably substantial structures, conveniently arranged and admirably equipped for the purposes they have to serve.

The principal building is that known as the cell-room, in which the chlorine and soda are produced, and of which two illustrations are given herewith, Fig. 2 showing a longitudinal view of a range of cells, and Fig. 3 an end view, showing the extremities of four ranges of cells. In the cell-room there are fifty-six cells now in use. That number of cells constitutes a working unit, and the Company's present scheme is to have five such units installed. The Illustration Fig. 4 shows the bleaching-powder chambers; and to these various departments detailed reference will be made later.

The power-house is a spacious building which contains at present two pairs of compound condensing engines, each representing 420-horse power, supplying motive-power to four dynamos by Messrs. Ernest Scott and Mountain, Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne. These dynamos, which produce the electric current used throughout the works, run at 400 revolutions per minute, and develop 2300 amperes at a pressure of sixty volts. Steam for the engines is provided by a battery of Lancashire boilers, by Messrs. Beeley, of Hyde, and four of these were under steam, and in some cases mechanical stoking was employed.

Common salt is, as everyone knows, largely found at Middlewich, where there are brine-springs yielding an unlimited supply of water simply saturated with common salt. Salt is, as most people know, a chemical combination of sodium and chlorine, the one the principal constituent in soda, and the other the active agent in bleaching powder.



FIG. 1.—GENERAL VIEW OF NEW WORKS OF THE ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI CO., LTD., AT MIDDLEWICH, CHESHIRE.

The great problem of the chemist was how to dissolve this union, and in electricity—that agent which is fast becoming so facile a servant of man—was found the means of doing this. By its aid, and with that alone, as with a knife, the two component parts of salt may be separated, and the sodium or its oxide soda torn away from the chlorine with which it is interlocked. All that is needed in effecting this is to submit the salt as brine to a suitable current of electricity, and both these substances may then be produced unmixed and pure. Thus, no other material than the brine itself and the electric current are needed for the production of soda and chlorine; and the salt so used is in its cheapest form, being that of brine pumped up from its native bed, the salt of which—delivered into the actual apparatus of the factory—costs no more than about threepence per ton as against seven shillings, the usual price for the rough salt used in the older alkali works.

The general appearance of the cell used in the "Hargreaves-Bird" process is shown in the Illustrations

of the cell-room (Figs. 2 and 3). It is a tall, narrow vessel, measuring 10 ft. by 5 ft., and the diaphragms consist of sheets of asbestos composition, nonporous in the ordinary sense of the term, and covered with copper-gauze wire. The cell is divided by a partition which consists of two of these diaphragms, and each diaphragm is kept in position by a hollow box. When the two boxes and the inner vessel are clamped together one electrolytic cell is formed. In practice the diaphragm remains practically nonporous until the wall of the cell is electrically excited, when it becomes porous, or sufficiently so to allow atoms of sodium to pass through.

The action which takes place may be thus described: As soon as a current passes between the copper gauze and a number of pieces of gas carbon, which are secured together by means of leaden bindings, dipping in the salt solution, and which constitute the anode, chlorine is evolved from the latter, while on the outside of the partition, which has now become porous by reason of the passage of the current, soda solution, or sodium hydrate, makes its appearance. This soda solution is washed off as soon as it is formed by means of a current of steam directed against the outside of the porous partition. When carbonated soda is desired, a mixture of steam and carbonic acid gas is substituted for the steam alone, the gas being derived from the introduction of the products of combustion from the coal used in firing the boiler furnaces. Fresh brine circulates through the cell, and the chlorine gas and the overflow pass into a separating chamber, from which the chlorine is extracted by means of a fan, the delivery taking place into ordinary bleaching-powder chambers.

As the results of investigation and test, it is satisfactory to find that the independent testimony of chemical experts is highly favourable to the working of, and the character of the results obtained by, the "Hargreaves-Bird" process. Professor William Ramsay, of University College, London, who describes the process as "one of the most beautiful I have ever seen," emphasises the important fact that its employment results in a total absence of waste products. "The brine," he says, "yields nothing but caustic or carbonated soda and

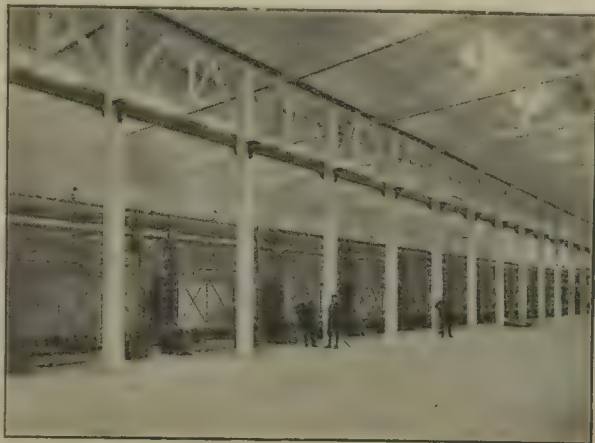


FIG. 2.—THE CELL-ROOM AT THE WORKS OF THE ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI CO., LTD.: LONGITUDINAL VIEW.

bleaching powder; and," he adds, "the soda produced is of high purity."

Nothing strikes the visitor to the Middlewich works so much as the quietude with which the production of the alkali proceeds. Except in the engine-house, there is hardly any sense of movement apparent; the cells and vats, with the mysterious but thoroughly controlled aid of electricity, do their work without the slightest indication of activity. There are no huge towers, or vats, or kilns, or furious furnaces to catch the eye or stimulate the imagination. Even the brine from the rock salt strata 200 ft. beneath the surface is drawn up by means of compressed air, instead of being pumped up in the ordinary way, and there is nothing to indicate to the casual observer that brine is being raised at all.

A typical cell has already been described, and it need only be added that the hunks, or waste-like material, which, fixed to the cells, attract one's notice in walking through the cell-room, are the pieces of gas carbon which form the anodes, by which the electric current finds its way into the cell. The cathodes, by which the current finds its exit, are the large surfaces of copper wire gauze or diaphragms previously mentioned. In practice, the brine passes into the anode chamber at the bottom of the cell, and there meets the electric current, by which it is decomposed into its component constituents of chlorine and sodium. The former passes away at the top, when it is conveyed by piping to lime chambers. The sodium passes through the diaphragm, and on the outer side meets the bath of steam which effects its conversion into soda, and gravitates to the bottom in solution. Carbonic acid gas, derived from the products of combustion in the boiler furnaces, meets the soda solution in the cathode chamber, and the stream which trickles out at one side of the cell is a solution of carbonate of soda, which is so strong that, with a little more concentration, it can be crystallised right away. It is therefore conveyed to vats, where the liquor gradually settles, and the soda hardens into a crystalline mass of high commercial purity. It is broken up into fragments of convenient size, elevated to hoppers, and thence put into sacks and weighed for dispatch by rail to varying destinations. The London and North-Western Railway has a siding which intersects the works, and provides convenient facilities for the transport of the raw materials used there, and of the finished articles of production.

Meanwhile the chlorine gas has been conveyed in pipes carried on an elevated platform to the chambers already mentioned, where it is brought into contact with lime. The resulting product is chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, so indispensable a material in paper-making and other industries. The lime stone, which hails from Derbyshire quarries, is burnt, slaked, and otherwise

prepared, and deposited in the chambers. Chlorine is then introduced, and the chambers closely sealed, remaining in this condition for several days, the gas and powder doing their own work without manipulation or attendance, and presenting, as seen through a small window in each chamber, an uncanny greenish-yellow hue.

The simplicity and economy of the process are striking. The salt in the form of brine costs only about twopence or threepence a ton delivered into the cells, while by the Leblanc process the solid salt required costs two or three times as many shillings. Practically no hand labour is needed, and the result is a surprisingly small wages list as compared with those of other alkali works. Then the huge waste heaps characteristic of the latter are also wanting, for there is practically no waste at all. These various economies, not the only

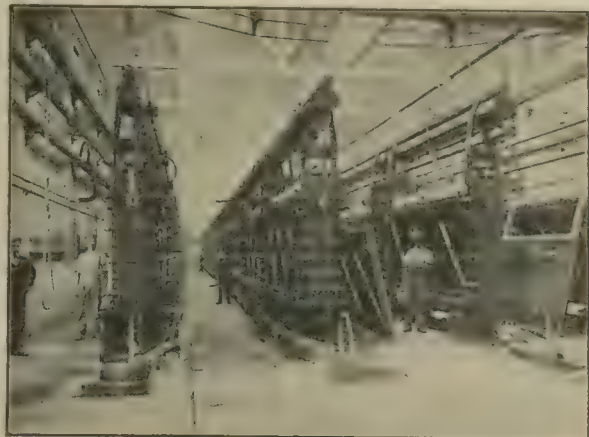


FIG. 3.—THE CELL-ROOM OF THE ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI CO., LTD.: END VIEW OF THE RANGES OF CELLS.

ones which the "Hargreaves-Bird" system renders practicable, necessarily combine to offer a larger margin of profit, and render it possible to supply the market at lower but still remunerative rates. When the contemplated extension of the plant to 250 cells is effected, it is estimated that the annual production will be about 12,800 tons of bleaching powder, and 18,000 tons of crystals, or its equivalent in soda ash, caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda, chlorates, and other materials, and the average cost of production is put at about 45s. per ton of mixed products. Present appearances indicate a future full of promise.

The Chairman of the Company delivered a short address to the visitors, in the course of which he outlined the nature of the operations in which the Company was engaged, and the results which so far had been obtained. The Company's works were built, he said, on land under which was a deposit of rock salt 180 ft. thick. They had their supplies of brine, therefore, on the spot, and from that basis they produced chlorine, soda salts, and, incidentally, the metal sodium. The works were started on a practical scale in April last year. In the cell-room there was now working one unit, or fifty-six cells, twelve out of each fourteen of which were always in operation at one time, the remaining two being held in reserve. Their present scheme was to have a total of 250 cells, or five times the present plant. From four and a half months' working of the one unit there had resulted a profit of £1242, equivalent to a profit at the rate of £3170 per annum, and during part of the time only a few of the cells were in actual operation. With the same plant they had earned profit at the rate of between £7000 and £8000 per annum. With the same ratio of profits and five units working, they would earn sufficient to pay 7 per cent. on £100,000 preference shares, or double the existing issue,



FIG. 4.—THE MANUFACTURE OF BLEACHING POWDER AT THE WORKS: A RANGE OF CHAMBERS.

and more than 16 per cent. on the ordinary shares, when the further £100,000 contemplated was subscribed. The profits made already in ten and a half months' working are sufficient to pay a dividend on the existing ordinary shares and 7 per cent. on the preference shares. At present the capacity of their plant was quite unequal to cope with the demands for their products.

From the *World's Paper Trade Review* has been reprinted a portion of this exceedingly interesting description of the works of the Electrolytic Alkali Company, Limited, and explanation of the process of converting brine into soda and bleaching powder. This wonderful process has also its commercial side, and its financial prospects are of the rosiest. In the daily papers on Monday, April 21, there will appear the prospectus in regard to a further issue of 100,000 £1 shares, nearly the whole of which will be available for the erection of additional machinery and buildings and working capital. Applications for prospectus should be addressed to the Secretary, Electrolytic Alkali Company, Ltd., Middlewich.

LADIES' PAGE.

It is a moot point whether it is desirable to have special exhibitions of women's work. The drawback to them is that the best workers do not want their work to be judged on the line of sex, which really has no proper relation to artistic production. As Mrs. Browning complained, there is no real compliment in the "praise that men give women when they judge a thing, not as mere work, but as mere woman's work; expressing the comparative respect that means the absolute scorn." Literature, fortunately, has passed out of that phase. Art remains in it; perhaps because the artist cannot appeal so directly as does the writer to the great public, which is indifferent to the personal status of the worker, and cares only for the pleasure or instruction that can be obtained from the work. The woman artist can only get "hung" favourably in the great exhibitions by the good grace of her men competitors; and this may be the reason why women painters persist in holding exhibitions of "women's work," to which the more eminent of them do not care to contribute. There are annual exhibitions in London and in Paris of the respective "Societies of Women Artists." The Princess of Wales has kindly visited and made purchases at the London show this season, and indeed there is always much good work to be seen there, especially that contributed by young artists who have not yet succeeded in gaining a position that enables them confidently to hope to get their pictures accepted for the Academy or other large shows. The British women artists, too, show in their exhibition much work of the "Arts and Crafts" order, such as brass-work, gesso-decoration, enamels, laces, and embroideries. The Paris "Exposition de Femmes Peintres" draws forth usually the works of at least a few of the most talented ladies. This year Madame Demont-Breton, certainly one of the finest painters of the day, shows a portrait of her little daughter; and the Marquise Wentworth, an American woman resident in Paris, who has a picture in the Luxembourg, and has also painted a portrait of the Pope that his Holiness has had placed in the Vatican, is represented among her sister artists by two pictures. This is a good example.

A conference, called by the Women's Local Government Society, will be held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday, April 23, at five o'clock, to consider how best to arouse the country to the fact that the Education Bill threatens to deprive the community of the full co-operation of women with men in the administration of education, and to destroy the existing right of women to be elected on the same terms as men to serve on local authorities for education. Admission will be by ticket, for which application should be made to the secretary, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, Office I. The work of women as members of School Boards has been very valuable, and the public will, it is to be hoped, take care not to be deprived of the services of ladies in a position so suitable for them. There are at present 276 women sitting on School Boards.

One of the very first Warrants of Appointment granted by the Princess of Wales has been awarded to Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, Limited, Belfast, who have received the honour of being appointed manufacturers of Irish lincens, damasks, and handkerchiefs to her Royal Highness. The Princess of Wales is deeply interested in Irish industries; and has shown her practical sympathy for many years by patronising this renowned firm of Irish manufacturers.

Black and white have by no means worn out their popularity in partnership. White will be *par excellence* "the fashion" this season. Many of the best gowns are modelled entirely in white, and dainty indeed are the effects produced by embroideries and lace incrustations and abounding frills and flufferies round the feet. Simple and innocent-looking muslins become costly gowns thereby. Those dresses illustrated this week are capital models for smart afternoon wear, or the designs are equally applicable to evening demi-toilette or "little dinner" dresses, according to the material selected. As drawn, one is in crêpe-de-Chine, trimmed with ruched satin ribbon, forming a design as seen on the skirt and front of the pouched bodice. Black is introduced in the form of yoke and undersleeves of Chantilly lace, and the underskirt reveals the same graceful material. The second design

is in that pretty white spotted muslin that is so fine and delicate as to avoid reminiscence of window-curtains. This gown is made smart and distinguished by its trimmings of a shaped design in black lace; jewelled buttons hold velvet bands across the waist. Translate the first model into white satin, and the second into soft white taffetas or embroidered muslin, with fine lace, and you will have good evening gowns.

Muffs are not being discarded, but merely changed as the warm spring days come on. The fur is put into its brown-paper camphor-scented bag, but a dainty, frivolous, decorative affair, all satin and lace, and bearing great clusters of violets, or choux of chiffon, or bows of ribbon, is carried on Beauty's knee as she drives or conceals her one glove's finger-tips as she walks bearing her long skirt gracefully in the other hand. These spring muffs are flat and bag-shaped, and not too large. They will not survive the day when the sun gains such force that a parasol becomes a necessity. The latter adjuncts are to be seen in bewildering variety and great beauty. Black-and-white is still a most popular combination. White crêpe-de-Chine in puffed rows alternating with black lace, the whole lined with white silk, is a delicate model. Another has a white chiffon cover with black lace designs appliqué all over it. A white taffetas one with black velvet ribbon criss-crossed all over it, and yet another of white silk with a border in Greek-key pattern of black velvet, are both pretty. Fancy silks, especially chené floral patterns, are much used, some

narrow capes, each trimmed with chiffon roses shading to pink in the centre. In another design flowers are seen nestling in the midst of puffings of chiffon; violets, pompon roses, sweet peas, and mignonette, have all presented themselves to me in this guise. The chiffon is not invariably white; the violets, for instance, were arranged in puffings of a delicate green tulle, and pink is quite frequently employed. Pearl fringes and pearl chains interwoven with the chiffon folds are seen. Of course, black and white are popular in these dainty accessories of dress, just as in muffs and hats. Black chenille pastilles of varying sizes scattered over white chiffon, or black lace motifs, usually medallion shaped, applied to the thinnest white China silk, or in yet another case, minute yet fluffy rosettes of black velvet ribbon on white point d'esprit net, are illustrations of the combination. With a black or black-and-white hat and such a ruffle for her neck, the average woman cannot fail to look and feel well dressed. I must not omit to mention the entirely floral boas; there is a foundation of muslin, but it is almost concealed by the multitude of tiny clusters of flowers, green leaves, and even stems that are bestrewn upon the whole surface. With such a boa and a floral toque a damsel must beware lest she present the appearance of the Fair Ophelia all distraught. Moderation is ever desirable.

Here are a few of the newest models in hats, just sent over to one of our best-dressed peeresses by the milliner who knows her taste. A wide-brimmed white crinoline hat was faced underneath with gauged black chiffon, reaching to within an inch of the edge only. A scarf of black Chantilly lace passed round the very low crown, was tied in a flat bow at the back, and fell in ends nearly to the shoulders. That is all; I wonder if imagination can realise the singular distinction of this simplicity? Then came a coarse yellow straw hat, also very flat of crown and wide of brim; the first one described was to be worn low over the brow, but the structure of this one now being described showed that it was designed to be worn back on the head, aureole fashion. Round under the brim, to rest against the hair, was a wreath of tiny pink Banksia roses; and similar roses formed Vandyke points from the wreath to the edge of the crown. The crown was untrimmed save for rather wide black velvet ribbon threaded through interstices of the straw, and making a flat bow fixed with a pearl brooch at the front. A white lace toque comes next; the Irish point prettily caught in a few folds over the shape, and falling in ends behind. A bunch of green currants and a few loops of black velvet ribbon were the trimming. Then appeared a delicate leaf-green straw in turban shape, the brim studded with pearls set amid folds of green tulle, and a wreath of pink roses mixed with green tulle and much foliage going round the toque and falling over its top; a large knot of black velvet was placed on a bandeau at the left side, coming against the hair under the hat; this

was centred with a pearl brooch. Finally came a toque composed, as regards the crown, of one immense pink rose, and, as to the front, built of pink tulle and smaller roses lightly diamanté, with fluffy folds of the tulle rising a little above and preventing all thought of stiffness. Notice that in all these excellent models the crowns are low: brim and crown, in fact, passing almost indistinguishably into one another. The big flat bows and the ends falling at the back on to the shoulder are likewise characteristic features. Lace is set on to overhang the brims of hats in some cases, and in others is twined in with chiffon folds. The extreme of fashion at the present moment is the flat hat with very little trimming, a style which can scarcely be pronounced becoming to the majority of women. In the smaller shapes, flat buckles are largely worn. These are oblong, and can be either of gilt or set with paste stones.

One of the welcome signs of spring is the advent of the early rhubarb. When stewed, it is a justly popular dish. The one thing needed, however, to render stewed rhubarb perfectly acceptable and wholesome is the addition of Bird's Custard. The slight acidity of the rhubarb is thereby diminished, the nutritious qualities of the dish enhanced, and the flavour and palatableness of the fruit wonderfully increased. Bird's Custard Powder is a high-class luxury within the reach of everyone, and the many tasty dishes into which it can be made have caused it to become an indispensable item in the menu of most households.

FILomena.



CRÊPE-DE-CHINE AND BLACK CHANTILLY DEMI-TOILETTE.



AN ELEGANT SPOTTED MUSLIN GOWN.

having a border of an elaborate design. Many parasols are entirely of lace; sometimes chiffon and sometimes plain silk forms the foundation upon which the lace is draped. Painted gauze is the most costly form of sunshade, and this may have an edging of real Brussels appliqué to finish the dainty effect. Spangles are being a little used, but are not in refined taste.

With a dainty parasol should be donned a fascinating ruffle. Their day is by no means over; their becoming qualities have secured them a new lease of popular favour. Masses of soft material near the face are wonderfully conducive to youthfulness of appearance. Very short-necked women ought to eschew the frilled and flounced fullness that reduces them to the aspect of a cottage-loaf; but even to them the boa of this season offers opportunities, for some of the new designs turn down round the throat, and are more miniature shoulder-capes than throat-ruffles. Long ends are characteristic of the newest "creations," in both capeline and ruffling garnitures. Fluttering ends of tulle or chiffon, falling to the knee or below, frilled and flounced and adorned with lace appliqué, or with ribbon bows and ruches, mingle with the folds of the gown with excellent effect. Many boas are more elaborate than mere pleated ruffles. A pale grey chiffon is arranged in a row of big rosettes, each centred with a lovely pearl ornament; the long ends are trimmed across the bottom to match. A white mousseline-de-soie is formed round the neck into two

The Parisian Diamond Company.

The "Gentlewoman."

"In the great movement for the more artistic designing of Jewellery the Parisian Diamond Company are playing a prominent part. We have for years, let us confess it at once, been asleep to the artistic value of the decorative influence of jewels."

THE "QUEEN."

"Every woman seemed to be wearing a Diamond Collar of some kind, either of small trellis-work or rows of Diamonds and Pearls, or clasps of Diamonds holding rows of Pearls. And if it be true that a revival of the Louis Seize period of dress is to be our delight for evening wear, we shall be raining blessings on the good offices of the Parisian Diamond Company, and besieging with increased enthusiasm those fascinating establishments of theirs at 143, Regent Street; 85, New Bond Street; and 43, Burlington Arcade."

The "Mail and Express."

(NEW YORK.)

"... But everything that one sees at the Parisian Diamond Company's establishments is instinct with good taste and perfect workmanship."

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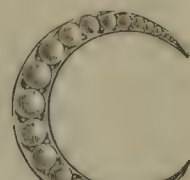


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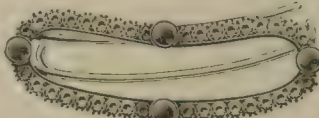
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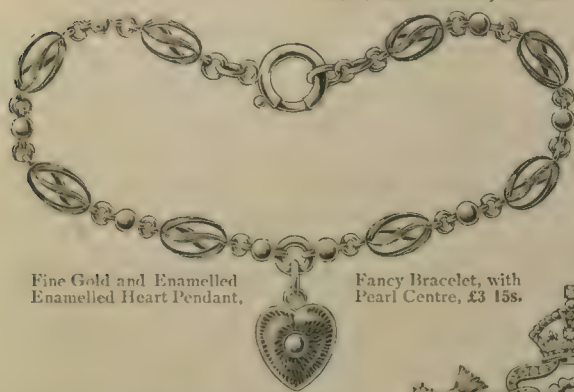


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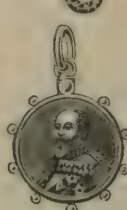
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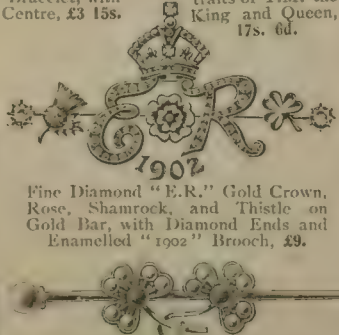
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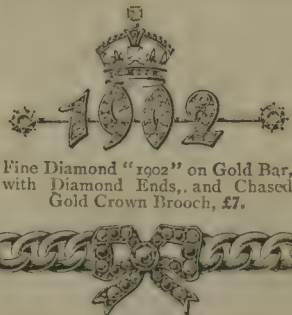
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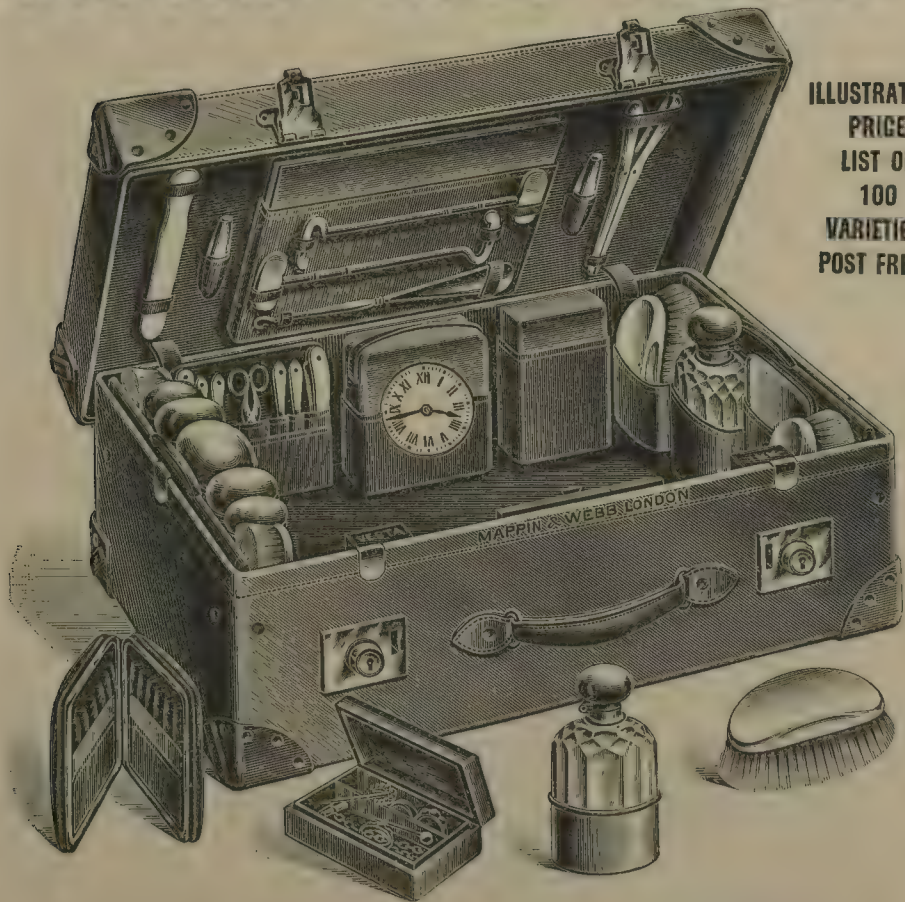


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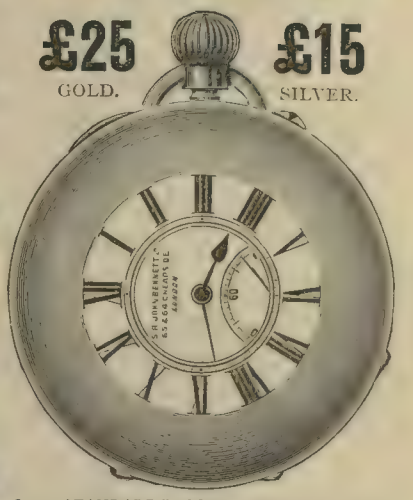


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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Bishop of London has taken up his residence at Fulham Palace for the season. He had a very enjoyable visit to Bishopsthorpe Palace during the Easter holidays. When the Archbishop of York was Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Ingram acted for some time as his domestic chaplain.

The Bishop of Hereford spent his Easter holiday at Biarritz, and took part in one of the services on Easter

Churchmen, but to many Nonconformists. Bishop Gore, in a very interesting address, said he hoped the time would come when people would understand such words as "ecclesiastic," not in a hard, bitter, tyrannical, and dogmatic sense, but as something warm, comfortable, and human.

The annual meetings of the Colonial and Continental Church Society have been fixed for the first week in May. The sermon will be preached at St. Matthew's, Bayswater,

Rectors of St. Michael's goes back to the thirteenth century. The church existed before the signing of Magna Charta. On Low Sunday the Rector, the Rev. J. H. Clay, made an eloquent appeal for the building fund. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and members of the City Council were in the congregation.

Archdeacon Churton, who has been elected to the Bishopric of Nassau, succeeds his brother in the see. He was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford,



Photo. W. Gill, Colchester.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA: THE 3RD BATTALION NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.

The 3rd Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment, consisting of twenty-two officers and six hundred men, left the Royal Albert Docks for the seat of war on the transport "Harlech Castle," on April 8. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hill is in command; among the officers is Major the Earl of Westmorland.

Sunday. The offerings on that day amounted to over £130—a proof that under the Rev. R. Doyle the little English congregation has once more entered on the paths of peace and progress.

Many of the leading citizens of Birmingham were present at the working men's welcome to the Bishop of Worcester, held recently in the Town Hall. It is quite true, as Mr. T. Mason, the mover of the resolution, remarked, that his Lordship's appointment to the see of Worcester had come as an agreeable surprise not only to

by that venerable and distinguished missionary, the Bishop of Caledonia. At the breakfast on May 7, the Deans of Peterborough and Norwich are to speak.

The Dean of Norwich has been thoroughly restored to health by his three months' rest at Bournemouth, and has resumed his regular duties at the Cathedral.

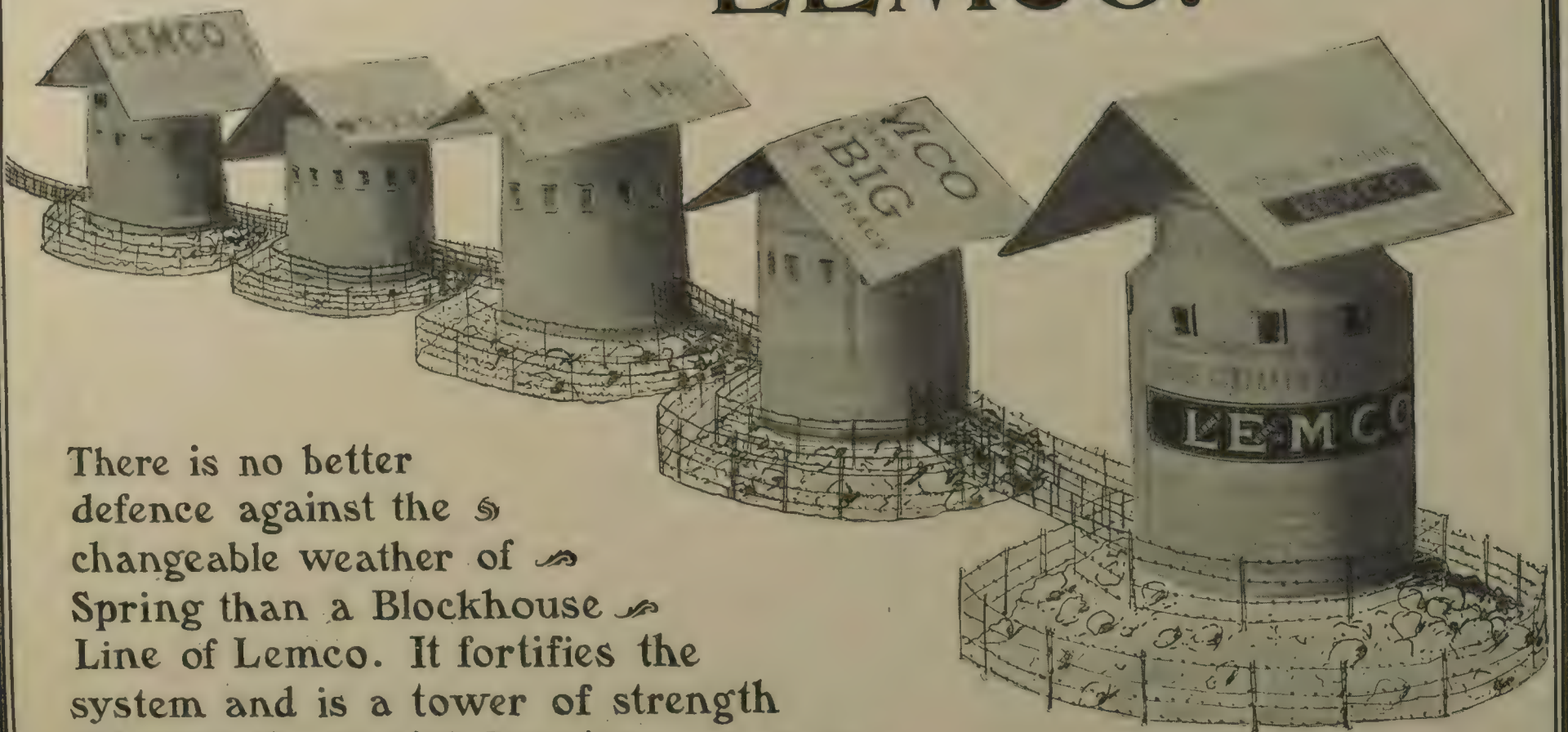
The ancient church of St. Michael, Bristol, was rebuilt several years ago, but the restoration of the tower was left to a future occasion. The work is now to be carried through at a cost of £1200. The list of

and took holy orders in 1868. It is expected that he will be consecrated in Jamaica.

Dr. Samuel H. Booth, who died recently at Bournemouth, at the age of seventy-seven, was for many years Secretary of the Baptist Union. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, of Norwich, whose organising gifts have been so remarkably evident in the completion of the Baptist Twentieth Century Fund. The entire sum of a quarter of a million is now in sight with the exception of some £20,000.

V.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 26, 1899), with two codicils (dated Sept. 12, 1900, and Dec. 9, 1901), of Captain Henry Martin Turnor, late 1st Dragoon Guards, of Seven Gables, Eastbourne, who died on Jan. 7, was proved on April 7 by Major Reginald Charles Turnor, late 1st Life Guards, the son, and Edmund Turnor and Algernon Turnor, the nephews, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £480,044. The testator gives £40,000 and the plate with the Turnor crest to his son; all his furniture, etc., between his four children; £15,000 to his daughter Henrietta Minna, Countess of Eldon; £5000 to and £15,000, upon trust, for each of his daughters Florence Amy Laura Neville and Mabel E. Turnor; £1000 to his granddaughter Mabel Neville; £500 each to his executors; £100 each to his friends, the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Bateman, and the Hon. Henry Dennison; £100 each to Lady Mary Turnor and Lady Henrietta Turnor; and other legacies. He also bequeaths £5000 each to the London Hospital, the Consumption Hospital, the Victoria Hospital for Children, the Orphan Working School, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables; and £1000, upon trust, for the poor of North and South Stoke, Lincolnshire. The residue of his property he leaves as to one moiety to his son, one sixth to his daughter Lady Eldon, and one sixth each, upon trust, for his daughters Florence Amy Laura Neville and Mabel E. Turnor.

The will (dated Nov. 9, 1899), with a codicil (dated Feb. 15, 1902), of Mr. William James Clutton, of York, who died on Feb. 17, was proved on March 22 by Ralph William Clutton, Frank Husband, and Charles Ernest

Elmhirst, the executors, the value of the estate being £203,406. The testator gives £10,000 to his nephew Frank Husband; £5000 each to his nephew Herbert Wentworth Hudson and to his niece Katherine Wych; £2000 each to his sisters Mary Jane Husband, Emily Clutton, and Margaret Clutton; £1000 to Ralph William Clutton; £1000 each to his cousins Kate, Mary, Fanny, and Ann Dewdney; £1000 each to the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the York Hospital, and to the fund for the repair of York Minster, and £500 to the Irish Church Mission to Roman Catholics; and other legacies. He devises the Mount property, York, to his sisters Emily and Margaret for life, then to his sister Mrs. Husband for her life, and then to his nephew Frank Husband, he taking the surname of Clutton. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his three sisters for life.

The will (dated May 10, 1900), with two codicils, of Mr. John Youngs, of Richmond Hill, Norwich, and of Messrs. Youngs, Crawshay, and Youngs, the Crown Brewery, was proved in the Norwich District Registry on March 3 by William Bullen Bullen-Youngs, the son, and Charles Tarrant Collier, two of the executors, the value of the estate being sworn at £160,425. The testator gives the Alington House estate near Lowestoft to his son; an annuity of £800 and the use of Richmond Hill and the furniture therein to his sister Martha Youngs; annuities of £200 each to his sisters Anne Athow and Eliza Vincent; an annuity of £100 to Emma Elizabeth Lowe; £1000 each, upon trust, for the children

of his son; a conditional annuity of £500 to his daughter-in-law, Erminia Elizabeth Bilton Youngs; £105 each to his executors; and a few small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his son and his wife and issue.

The will (dated Aug. 28, 1895), with a codicil (dated June 15, 1901), of Mr. Harold Barkworth, of Woodlands, near Oxted, Surrey, for some time a partner in the East Riding Bank, now Messrs. Beckett's, who died on Feb. 9, was proved on April 3 by Major Harold Arthur Sandbach Barkworth and Frank Barkworth, the sons, the value of the estate being £132,071. Under the provisions of his marriage settlement, the testator appoints £3000 to his son Harold Arthur Sandbach, and £1000 each to his sons John Edmund and Frank. He bequeaths £10,500 to his daughter Emma Constance Elliot Pasteur; £18,000 to his son Harold; £14,000 to his son Frank; £15,500 to his son John Edmund; £13,000 each to his daughters Ada Margaret and Violet Mary; £13,500 to his daughter Beatrice Louisa; and £6000, upon trust, for his granddaughter Ethel Muriel Robinson. Should his estate prove sufficient, he further bequeaths £1000 each to his daughters and £500 each to his sons Frank and John Edmund. The residue of his property he leaves to his three sons.

The will (dated April 6, 1901), with a codicil (dated May 21 following), of Mr. John Craven, of Silksworth House, Silksworth, Sunderland, who died on Dec. 28, was proved on April 4 by Mrs. Emily Craven, the widow, and Arthur Tannett Tannett Walker, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £93,310. The testator bequeaths £500 to his wife; £200, and an annuity of £200 during the life of his wife, to each of his daughters

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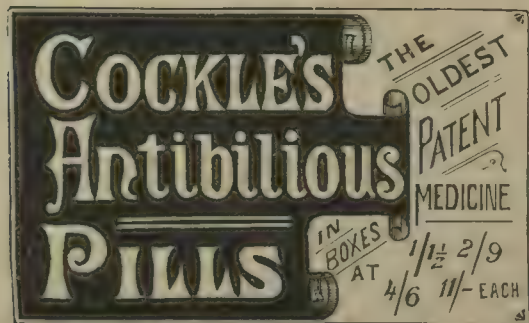
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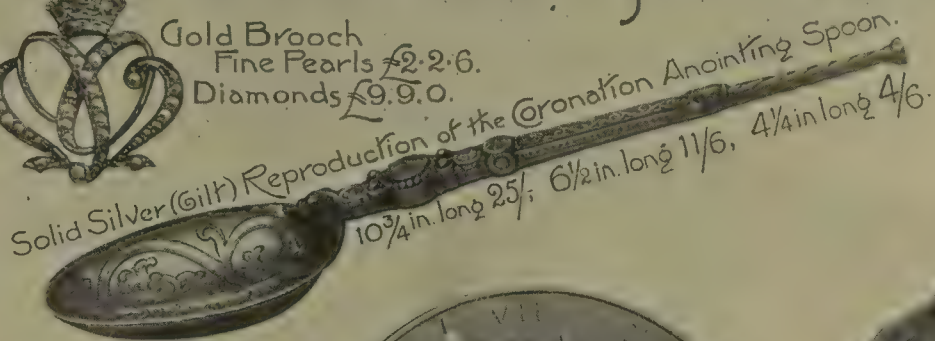
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The will (dated Nov. 7, 1893) of Mr. Thomas Lawrence, of The Elms, Bracknell, who died on Oct. 14, was proved on March 20 by Arthur John Lawrence, Herbert James Lawrence, and Sidney William Lawrence, the sons, Joseph Thomas Lawrence, the nephew, and John Frederick Sargeant, the executors, the value of the estate being £75,851. The testator bequeaths £5000 upon trust, to apply the income for the benefit of his daughter Rosa; £50 each to and £5000 each upon trust for, his daughters Fanny Godsell, Annie, and Ellen; all the furniture and household effects to his daughters Annie and Ellen; and £100 each to John Frederick Sargeant and Joseph Thomas Lawrence. The residue of his property he leaves to his three sons.

The will (dated Nov. 5, 1894) of Mr. George Tansley, of 167, Adelaide Road, South Hampstead, who died on

March 3, was proved on April 3 by Arthur George Tansley, the son, one of the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £70,340. The testator bequeaths his leasehold house, with the furniture, etc., therein, £17,400 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock, £10,000 3½ per cent. Indian Stock, and £2000 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock to his wife, Mrs. Amelia Tansley; and £14,000 2½ per cent. Bank Annuities to his daughter, Maud Louise. The residue of his property he leaves to his son.

The will (dated April 25, 1892), with three codicils (dated April 25, 1892, May 3, 1899, and Jan. 11, 1902), of Mr. James Orr, of 42, St. Aubyns, Hove, who died on Jan. 21, was proved on March 26 by Mrs. Constance Orr, the widow, and Powell Biddulph Symonds, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £54,380. The testator gives £1000 towards the completion of All Saints' Church, Hove; £250 each to the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children and the Infirmary, Sydney; £1250, the furniture and household effects, the use and enjoyment of his freehold residence, and an annuity of £1500 until his youngest son attains twenty-one years of age, and then of £1000 to his wife; £1500 to Powell Biddulph Symonds; £500 to his brother Robert Roe Orr; and £500 between James and Sarah Orr. His residuary estate is to be divided between his children.

The will (dated Nov. 7, 1895) of Mr. William Stephenson, of Lansdowne House, Althorpe, Lincoln, who died on Dec. 27, has been proved by James Stephenson, the son, the sole executor, the value of the estate amounting to £53,142. The testator gives to his wife £75, an

annuity of £300, his furniture and domestic effects, and the use of his residence; and to his daughters Ann Amelia and Eleanor Laverack, £5000 each. He devises to his daughter Ann Amelia the farms and lands at Crowle, for life, and then as she shall appoint; and to his daughter Eleanor Laverack, the farms and lands at Scotter, upon like trusts. He gives to his son the remainder of his estate and effects.

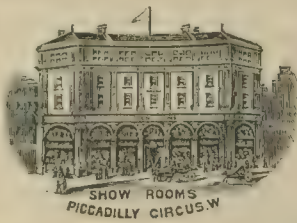
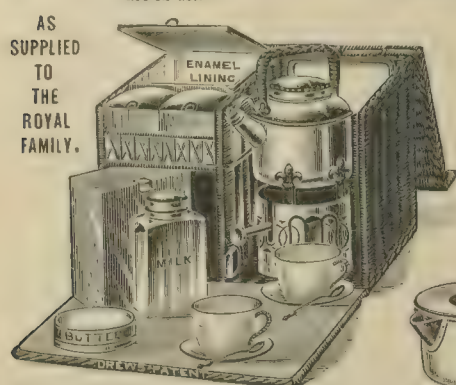
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A statement of the past year's trading has just been issued to the shareholders of Kodak, Limited. From this it appears that the total net profits of the Associated Kodak Companies for the year 1901 were £393,769 11s. 8d. This sum added to the undivided profits brought forward from the previous year amounts to £724,033 2s. 4d. Dividends of 6 per cent. on the preference shares and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares of Kodak, Limited, have been paid, and a bonus of 5 per cent. has been distributed to the ordinary shareholders, making altogether 15 per cent. for the year.

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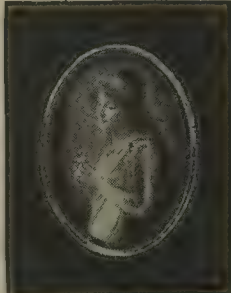
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ART NOTES.

The New English Art Club holds its twenty-eighth exhibition at the Dudley Gallery. Character of a kind that would be lost in the noisier-coloured shows across the way here finds a corner which the most academic taste will not begrudge it. One remembers seeing Lord Leighton go round this very room to discover what "the young men" could do. He was alert, and he made a rather quick round, but only, at the end of it, to return and pick out six or eight canvases (of course, the right ones) for closer observation. That is the picture-lover's plan of campaign anywhere; but at the Dudley Gallery it is done to perfection, in a single room, with walls that can be reviewed at a glance.


Mr. Charles W. Furse (of whose Academy work this year a rumour of expectation has gone forth) has here a "Portrait," very frank in outlook and in technique; also a rather complicated "Miss Vanessa Stephen." Mr. W. W. Russell does well with his "Chepstow Castle and

Town" and other canvases. Professor Frederick Brown shows "Showery Weather," which seems a little reminiscent of Mr. Walter Sickert, whose not wholly happy "Nocturne, St. Mark's," hangs beside it. The nice foliage in Mr. Charles Conder's "June" will not go unnoticed; and Mr. David Muirhead, in "The Avenue," shows how well he can give us large painting in small space. Mr. W. Orpen's portrait of Mr. Staats Forbes is a triumph; and the same artist's subject-picture, "The Valuers," reveals a mastery of tones for which one may look long and look in vain in most picture shows. The expressions of the group of commercial connoisseurs are simply admirable. Whatever else is misty at the Dudley Gallery, or likely to become so in memory, the canvases of Mr. Orpen are among things that remain. You may like them—as we do—or dislike them, you cannot get them out of your eye.

French artists still continue their occupation of the town. Before Sir John Day's collection is over and

done at Messrs. Obach's Gallery, we see elsewhere catalogued the luring names of Corot, Troyon, Diaz, Millet, Rousseau. At the Goupil Gallery, the exhibition opened last month has now received the addition of a beautiful Diaz, never before exhibited—"The Forest Pool," a bit of Fontainebleau and a bit of sky. Messrs. Tooth's spring exhibition contains, too, a Corot, a Troyon, a Daubigny, where also are to be found a fine Thaulow, "Golden Autumn"; a Van Haanen, "Afternoon Coffee"; and a James Maris, "Low Tide on the Scheveningen Beach." Mr. McLean's adjacent gallery "does the same tale repeat" with a Diaz, a Daubigny, a Harpignies; and here, too, a Thaulow. M. Bouguereau in this, as Meissonier in the neighbouring gallery, accords ill with Barbizon; and at Messrs. Tooth's, in fact, "Les Bons Amis" and other works by the marvellous master of minutiae are wisely shown apart.

Mr. Muirhead Bone, one of the younger "Glasgow men," who has exhibited from time to time at the New



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8	11	by 7	0	2	2	..	12	8	by 9	3	3	5	..
8	1	by 5	2	1	10	..	12	1	by 9	1	3	0	..
8	2	by 5	2	1	10	..	12	6	by 9	4	2	19	..
9	4	by 9	2	2	12	..	12	4	by 9	3	2	17	..
9	6	by 6	4	..	..	2	2	..	12	5	by 9	2	..	..	3	3	..
9	2	by 6	3	..	..	2	2	..	12	1	by 9	1	..	..	3	2	..
9	4	by 6	4	..	..	2	2	..	13	1	by 10	2	..	..	3	14	..
9	3	by 6	3	..	..	1	15	..	13	0	by 9	2	..	..	3	13	..
10	5	by 7	4	2	11	..	13	3	by 9	7	3	10	..
10	0	by 8	6	2	17	..	13	5	by 9	5	3	10	..
10	3	by 6	3	2	0	..	13	2	by 10	0	3	14	..
10	0	by 7	3	2	4	..	13	3	by 9	5	3	15	..
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12	2	by 9	3	3	3	..	13	4	by 10	4	3	17	..
12	5	by 10	4	4	13	..	13	5	by 9	3	3	9	..
12	6	by 9	3	3	4	..	13	4	by 10	3	3	16	..
12	4	by 12	5	4	5	..	13	2	by 11	4	4	4	..
12	1	by 9	5	3	16	..	13	3	by 9	6	3	10	..

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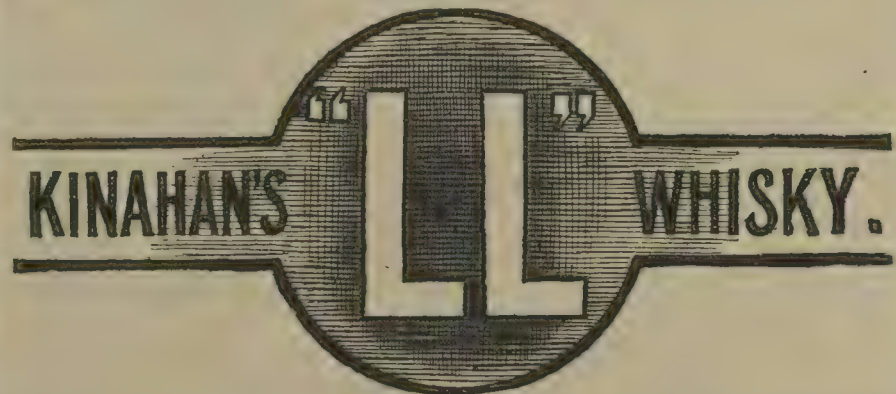
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English Art Club, has a little exhibition of his own at the Carfax Gallery in Ryder Street. Two or three paintings and pastels vary the black-and-white work. His etchings and drawings deal mostly, and often effectively, with street scenes. Out of squalor Mr. Muirhead Bone manages to extract drama, and out of meanness a certain romance.

The Women's International Art Club holds its third annual exhibition at the Grafton Galleries. Why this segregation? The painters of a period, or a school, may well be seen together; but, outside this grouping, a frankly miscellaneous exhibition seems to be indicated. Among the clever canvases we have "Silver Candlesticks," and "Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Solomon and Family," by Delissa Joseph; "A Miner," by Marthe Abram, and the contributions of M. A. Bell (Mrs. Eastlake), of one of whose Academy pictures we

have a delightful memory. Miss Sara Stanley, Miss Maude Boughton Leigh, Miss Anna Nordgren, and a few more names stand for sincere motive and good brush-work. But the chief charm of the exhibition is to be found in the jewellery settings and enamels exhibited by Miss E. C. Woodward, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Eastlake, and others. Women, who have made jewellery delightful so long by merely wearing it, are now, by designing it, doubling the debt of man. Here and elsewhere the opal is coming to its own again, the ill-luck of Mary Queen of Scots and of Marie Antoinette notwithstanding.

Forecasts of the Academy are never very easily or very convincingly made. It is safe, however, to say that the exhibition to be opened on the first Monday in May will be particularly strong in portraits. The amazing industry of Mr. Sargent's year goes a long way to achieve this

result. His two largest pictures are groups of three girls each, his sitters (all really seated) being in one case the Misses Hunter, and in the other (where two are standing) the Ladies Acheson. Both pictures live; and the same may be said of yet another group of three—the younger children of Mr. Wertheimer—not the final addition to a monumental series of family portraits. Among male sitters, Mr. Sargent has a portrait of Lord Ribblesdale, which declares at once how well met were this artist and this sitter. The top-hat is here painted—a risky experiment—and a success. Mr. Fildes, R.A., will take the eye with his large and official portrait of his Majesty the King; and Mr. Watts, R.A., will arouse something more than an artistic interest by his presentment of one of the heroes of the war in South Africa. Mr. Herkomer, R.A., has been as prolific as usual; and with Sir L. Alma-Tadema a portrait has become a yearly pastime.

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A YOUNG LADY WHO LOST HOPE.

"Some five years ago," said Miss Annie Spencer, of The Highland Farm, Broadholme, near Saxilby, Lincolnshire, "I had an attack of brain fever. I got over it, however, but I never got back my old health. Instead of feeling bright and well I felt heavy and depressed. Then I began to suffer from indigestion, palpitation, and general weakness. My blood seemed to get out of order, and spots broke out on my face and forehead, as well as my arms and breast. I consulted two of the best doctors in the district, and was told that my ailment was extreme debility as well as indigestion. No matter what I took to eat, the effect was the same. Not only did it do me no good, but it caused me terrible pain. Occasionally I had a sort of false appetite, and took a violent fancy to some article of food. Yet when I had eaten it my suffering was terrible. The palpitation also caused me great trouble. So violent was it sometimes that I could hardly breathe, and it seemed so like heart disease that I got very much afraid."

"In the end I became so weak, and I was so fearfully debilitated, that I had to take hold of the table to prevent myself from falling when I walked across the room. The doctor said he could not do anything more for me, and I gave myself up in despair. Somebody mentioned Bile Beans for Biliousness to me. I had not taken the first box, however, before I found that I could eat better and with less pain afterwards. Of course, having experienced that, I persevered with them, and the second box made a wonderful difference in me. Every day I got better and better, until by persevering with the Beans I was entirely cured."

"Indigestion is now unknown to me, and I can eat and enjoy any food whatever. The palpitation has gone also, and I can even run up the stairs without the slightest fear of it. The spots and pimples have quite disappeared. I have recovered my former strength, and instead of crawling about the house, of no assistance to anybody and a burden to myself, I can do any kind of work which falls to my share. All this I owe to Bile Beans, and I felt I must send a testimonial."



MISS A. SPENCER.
(From a Photograph.)

TOO WEAK EVEN TO FOLLOW HIS RECREATION.

One's interest in football, and in fact every branch of sport, is more often than not regulated by the state of one's health. A case in point is the experience of Mr. Fred. Carter, of 4, Dene's Terrace, Sunderland, a shipyard employé who lost his great fancy in that direction all because of illness, but recovered it simultaneously with his wonderful cure by Bile Beans for Biliousness.

"For close on seven years I suffered from constipation and disorder of the liver. These ailments robbed me of my appetite, and made me dull and heavy, and so depressed and miserable that I lost interest in everything, even including sport. For seven years great pimples all over my body, face, and hands made me not only uncomfortable, but positively disagreeable, as my skin gave off a nasty secretion which had a very unpleasant odour. Shocking as was Mr. Carter's condition, how was it to be wondered at? For years his liver had been disordered, and that, coupled with the evil effects of constipation, had so loaded his blood with impurities that there is little wonder the fact was revealed on the surface. One day he tried a box of Bile Beans, and when he had finished it, somehow he thought he felt a little better."

"At any rate," he said, "I got another box. When I had taken that I was sure I was better. The constipation disappeared, and a nasty dull pain in my back, which I had for a long time, went with it. By degrees the dullness and desire to do nothing began to leave me, and once more I felt as if I could take an intelligent interest in things. By that I knew my liver was corrected. Best of all, as I continued to take the Beans I noticed that the pimples on my body first began to change colour and then to get less. When I had finished the course I had not a single pimple on my body. Two months before it was absolutely covered. At the present time my health is quite restored; I am feeling in splendid form, and the old troubles are gone entirely."



MR. FRED CARTER.
(From a Photograph.)

A SPRING TONIC SUITABLE FOR ALL AGES.

It is well to remember that at this season of all others the human system needs to be toned up and put in thorough condition to withstand the change of the season.

Bile Beans for Biliousness are the very best medicine that can be taken for this purpose, as they cleanse and regulate the Liver, an organ to which may be traced nearly all the minor ailments so many people suffer from. If the Liver is not in thorough working order, the blood is impure, the circulation sluggish, the digestion impaired, the sleep disturbed, and the complexion sallow. The consequence is that there is lack of energy, and the sufferer becomes a victim of "that tired feeling." To be out of sorts in the spring is most trying, as many people know. If you are feeling "run down," and without energy for work, take Bile Beans for Biliousness, and they will put you in a condition that will withstand the changeable spring weather.

Sample Box Free

FREE SAMPLE COUPON. "The Illustrated London News," April 19.

The Proprietors have so much faith in the efficacy of Bile Beans that they will forward a Sample Box free, and a Book on Liver and Digestive Ailments, if you cut out this coupon and send it with your name and address and a penny stamp (to cover return postage), to the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co.'s Central Distributing Depot, Greek Street, Leeds.

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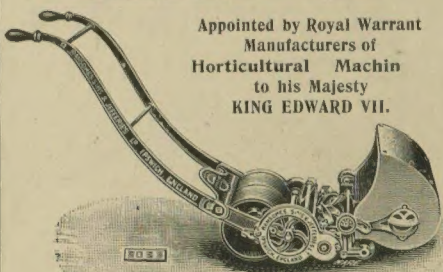
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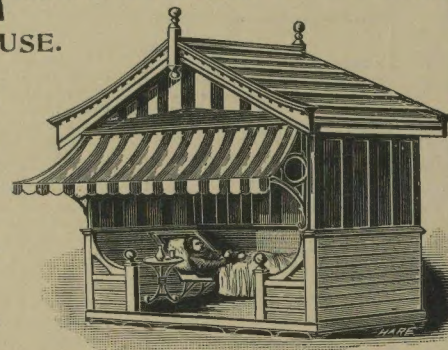
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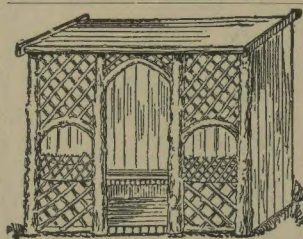
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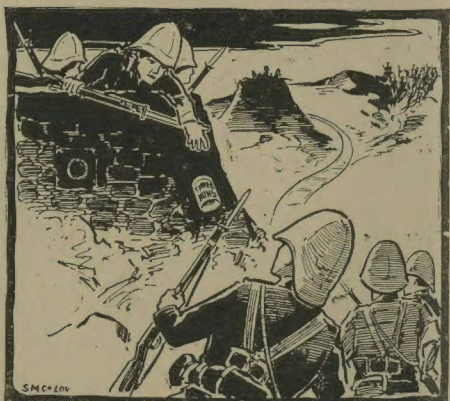
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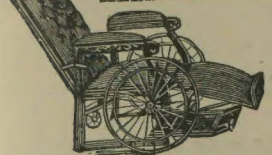
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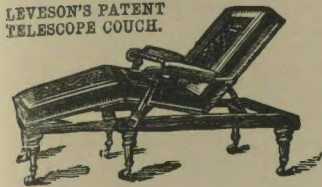
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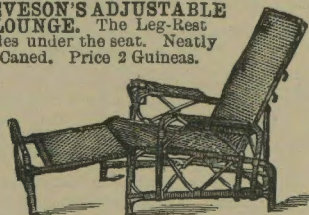


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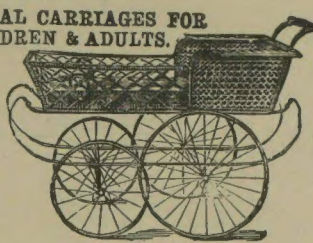


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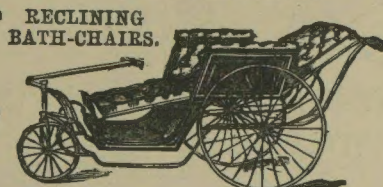
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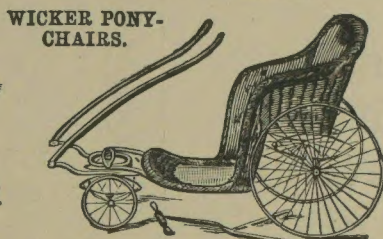
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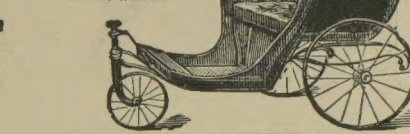
WICKER PONY-
CHAIRS.



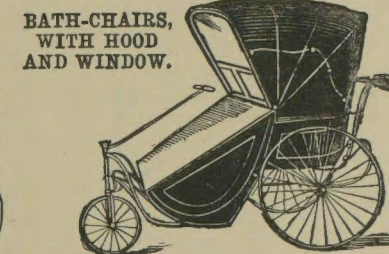
LEVESON'S WICKER
BATH-CHAIRS on easy
springs, and
self-guiding
wheel.



LEVESON'S VICTORIA IN-
VALID'S CARRIAGE
with self-guiding
front wheel.

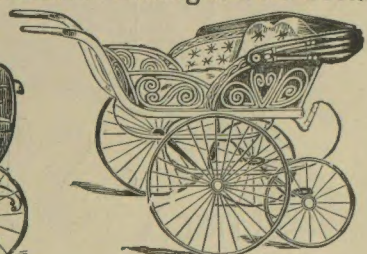


BATH-CHAIRS,
WITH HOOD
AND WINDOW.

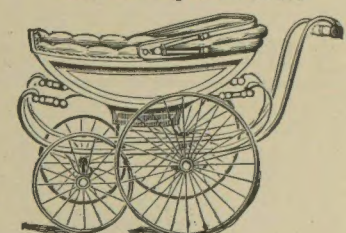


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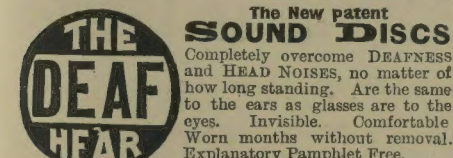
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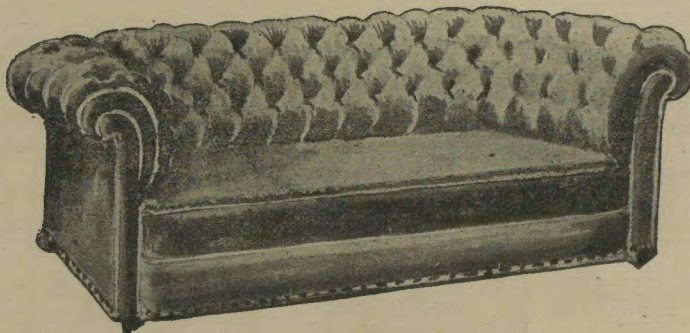
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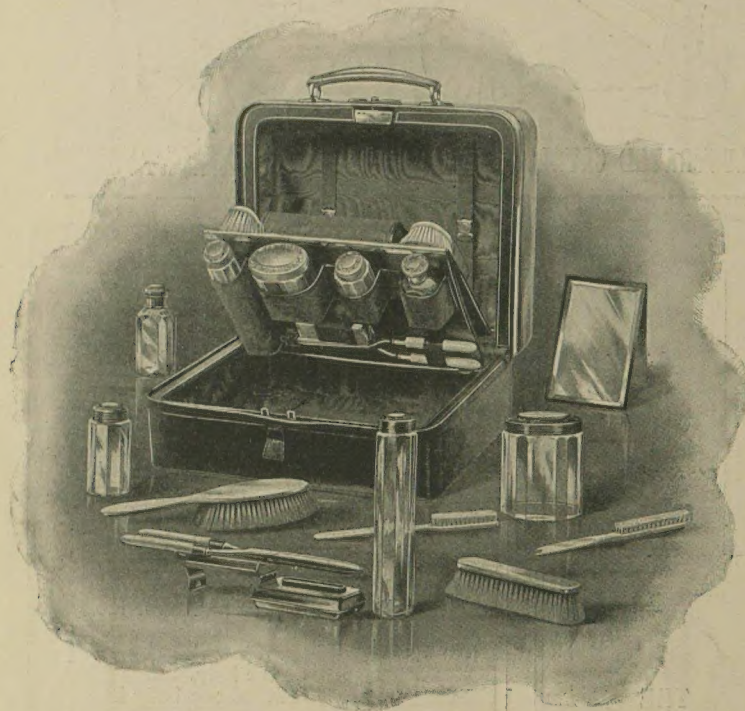
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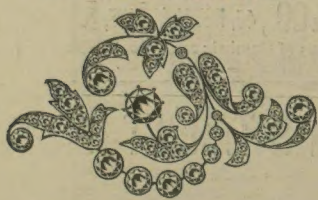
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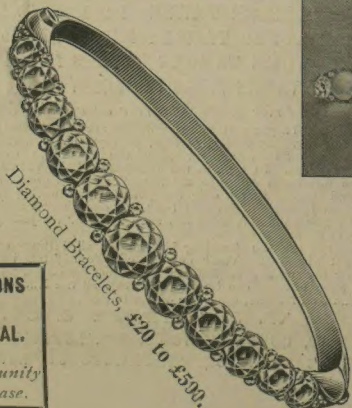


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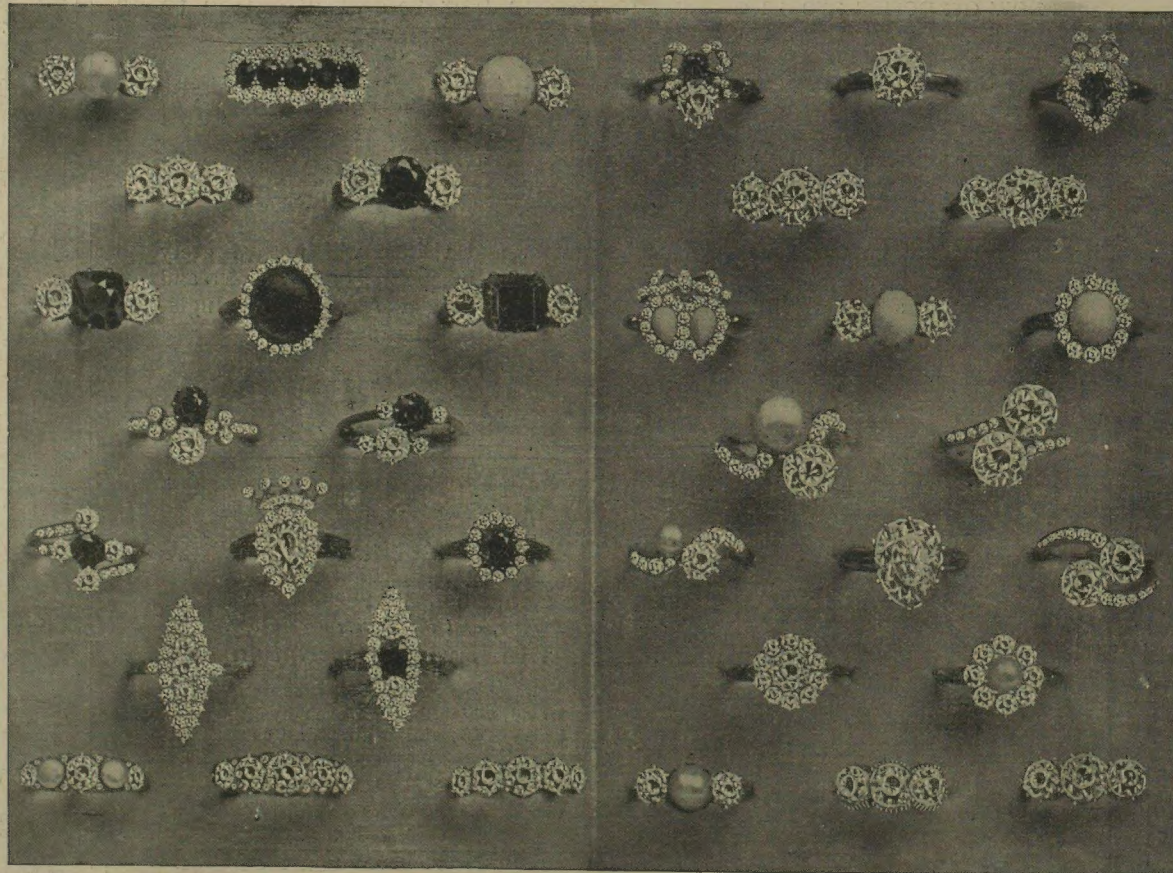


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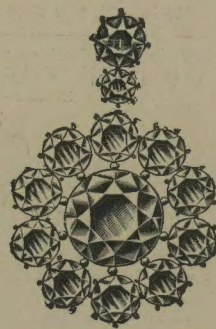
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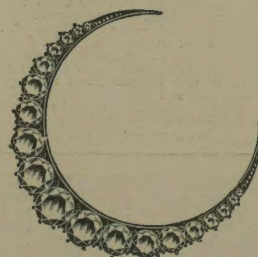


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